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Consult the columns of the Bee.
The favorite resorts appreciate
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The Bee.

A Whole Library In Itself
Is a good daily newspaper.
Such is the Toledo Bee.
Eight pages five days and
Sixteen on Saturday.
Fifty-six pages for ten cents.
All the news, and lots of it.

VOL. XVII. NO. 54. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY JUNE 25, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

THE WEATHER.

Washington, June 25.—Forecast for Ohio—Generally fair; northerly winds.

LOCAL.

Major Overman resigns.
Real estate movements.
July weather notations.
Big verdict against M. C.
Western League sensation.
Household help very scarce.
Close of Scottish rite reunion.
High school graduating exercises.
Natural gas accounts in the U. S. court.
Wheeling & Lake Erie deal on the hooks.
Twenty acres of Seventh ward property sold.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago flooded.
Our population.
Blaine in Boston.
World's fair gossip.
Big storms en route.
Peary relief expedition.
New route to the Orient.
Fatal yachting accident.
Gossip from our neighbors.
Strange lunar phenomena.
Senator Ingalls talks politics.
Whitelaw Ried a Tory aristocrat.
President Cleveland's movements.
Awful disaster on the Pennsylvania railroad.

FOREIGN.

Central Asian politics.
Ex-Minister Matta dead.
Balfour's election statement.
Gladstone's appeal for Ireland.
Mohammedanism in England.
Stanley's campaign for parliament.
A Frenchman gives away war secrets.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fashion notes.
Bee Hive club.
Children's Hour.
Farm and Garden.
Sporting miscellany.
Schwatka expedition.
Estimated cost of a national election.

It's an old saw, but it's a good one. See that you get what you bargain for—make purchases that will bear investigation. This advice is especially appropriate in the purchase of

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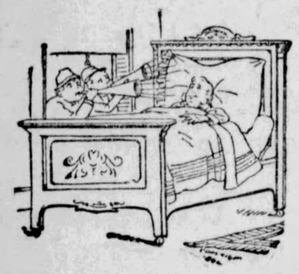

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Their prices are always the lowest and their terms the most liberal.

318 Monroe Street.

AN AWFUL WRECK

Terrible Disaster on the Pennsylvania Road.

Rear End Collision With Fatal Results.

Seventy Persons Either Killed or Wounded.

Sleeping Cars Piled Up Forty Feet High.

The Injured Cared for and Every Effort Being Made to Locate the Blame of the Disaster.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25.—A fearful wreck occurred here this morning on the Pennsylvania road. The first section of the western express, which is due here soon after midnight, was flagged below the city because it was very late.

The second section came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles an hour and dashed into the first section, killing nine and injuring some seventy. The following are the identified dead:

The Killed.

E. M. Whitlock, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. De Costa Pomerene, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Uriah Heebner, Norristown.
Richard Adams, Harrisburg.
Robert S. Raymond, Columbus.
John Black, Altoona.
C. E. Lee, Allegheny City.
Unknown woman about 25 years old.
Daniel Mason, Hagerstown, Md.

Wounded.

Percy M. Landis, Philadelphia, bruised on leg and back.
Carrie Golden, Philadelphia, cut about head.
Thomas W. Farthing, Buffalo, head cut.
F. G. O. Ehle, Buffalo, cut on head.
Maggie Smith, Safe Harbor, Pa., injured in back.
Prof. G. L. Smith, Baltimore, Md., injuries not known.
W. G. Parsons, Lancaster, injuries not known.
Mary Anderson, Jersey City Heights, injuries not known.
Miss Alma Carstetter, Ickesburg, Pa., hurt about head and feet.
W. J. Eastwick, East Liberty, injuries not known.
Mary Granger, Port Richmond, legs cut off.

Frederick Goldsboro, Brooklyn, injuries not known.
H. B. Senzbaugh, Mattoon, Ill., hurt about head and legs.
John G. Cone, Jersey City, hands cut.
Abraham Smith, Harrisburg, slightly cut.
James Timmons, Harrisburg, slightly cut.
Uriah Heebner, Norristown, slightly cut.
Baggagemaster Aitken, slightly hurt.
George Woodyear, colored porter, cut about head and body.

The operator at Steelton is alleged to have been responsible for the accident in having given Engineer Kelly the wrong signal. The sharp curve at Dock street also made the disaster more serious.

The cars were piled in confusion over all the tracks and forty feet high. The Westinghouse private car, which was attached to the first section was upturned and totally demolished. The screams of the wounded could be heard squares away and one of the most heart-rending scenes took place.

Before the debris could be moved several more persons died in the wreck. A deluging rain was pouring down [illegible] those who were injured to suffer intense pain.

The engine of the second section telescoped several cars of the first. A crowd soon gathered and an [illegible] the wounded to the city hospital, numbering up to this time seventy men, women and children.

Several persons who [illegible] to various houses in the vicinity and it is impossible to ascertain the names of all who are missing.

Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania road, was on the train, but escaped uninjured. The city hospital is a mass of maimed this morning. The city physicians were called out to assist in caring for the injured.

The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but there seemed to be a mistake in the reading of signals.

An immense [illegible] scene and the entire police force has been called out to preserve order. Several undertakers are busy and the wrecking crews have been at work carrying away the debris.

One track is now open for traffic.

Richard Adams, who is among the killed, is a furniture dealer of this city. He had gone to Philadelphia with his wife who remained there. The railroad officials are seeminly paralyzed by the disaster, which is by far the worst the road has known in many years. They decline to make any statement, but are giving the wounded every attention possible.

It is known that several congressmen from western states were aboard. W. H. Woodard, the porter of the Westinghouse car, who was the only one in the car hurt, said: "We had not the slightest warning. We had no idea but what the track was clear. Almost everyone was in bed. Mr. Westinghouse had just told me he was going to retire when the crash came. How any one escaped serious injury is a mystery."

The mangled bodies were in several instances unrecognizable. One car had to be jacked up to recover the body of a woman, whose head was crushed to a shapeless mass.

THE DETAILS.

The Company Trying to Locate the Blame.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25.—One of the most disastrous passenger wrecks which ever occurred in this city took place this morning a short distance below the Union depot in which many persons were killed and many wounded. The city hospital is full of wounded, a number of whom are expected to die.

The western express, which leaves Philadelphia at 9:20 p. m., was late last evening and left in two sections about 10 minutes apart. The first section, composed of six coaches and the Westinghouse private car, came through to the Dock street bridge tower, where it was held until it could enter the Union depot.

In the meantime the second section came along and receiving the signal at the Steelton tower to go ahead the engineer, Hugh Kelly, of Philadelphia, endeavored to make up time and threw the throttle wide open.

The train came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles an hour and just as it came around the sharp curve at the tower the engineer claims a red light was thrown out, but too late to avert the accident which resulted in the fearful loss of life. The engine plowed half through the Westinghouse private car, which is very heavy and strongly built.

It in turn telescoped two of the other cars which were filled with passengers. The baggage and express car of the second section was completely demolished, having been crushed through by the tender of engine No. 13 of the second section. In an instant the wildest confusion prevailed and the air was filled with the shrieks of the dying and wounded men, women and children.

What made it still worse a deluging rain descended and almost drowned those who were injured. One of the cars took fire and those still alive were almost panic stricken. An alarm of fire was sounded and in a few moments the whole department responded and the flames were quenched. The firemen and employes at the Paxton furnace assisted in removing the dead and wounded to the city hospital. For squares the cries of the wounded could be heard and the scene presented was a heartrending one. One young woman elegantly attired and probably 18 years old was pinned down to the track by the truck of one of the cars resting on her body. Her head had been severed from her body. It was over an hour before the body could be removed. She had on her person a gold watch and considerable money. The bodies of five persons were conveyed to the Union depot in a baggage car and afterwards transferred to the dead house to await identification. The only one hurt in the Westinghouse car was the colored waiter named George Wood year, who is now at the hospital suffering from a cut on his head. Each section of the train was made up of seven coaches.

The city hospital is filled with wounded and twelve have already died and several more are lying between life and death. It is estimated that at least 50 persons were more or less wounded.

Superintendent O. E. McClellan, of the middle division of the Pennsylvania road, said he thought the accident was caused by the Dock street tower operator giving the wrong signal to the second section. He also stated:

"We are not so much concerned about that portion as we are about caring for the wounded and making arrangements to send the dead home. We have made every effort to give those suffering from the wreck the best possible attention and will spare no effort to alleviate their sufferings. An investigation is now in progress and will clear the question as to whom is to blame."

Coroner Hoy will hold an inquest this afternoon. The operators at Steelton and Dock street have been summoned, also the crews of both sections of the western express.

Many persons who were cut about the hands, head, legs and other parts of their body went to hotels and various houses where they received medical assistance. It is impossible to obtain a complete list of those injured. A number left on the morning trains for their homes.

It is the impression among railroad men that Engineer Kelly was prevented from seeing the danger signal which the operator at the Dock street tower claims was shown, in addition to him swinging a red lantern from the veranda of the tower, because of the blinding rainstorm. A remarkable feature of the wreck is that not a train hand was seriously hurt. The brakeman of the first section who went back one hundred yards to signal the second section had just returned to his train when the second section came thundering around the curve. Engineer Kelly and his fireman remained at their posts and were unhurt. They, with Baggage Master Aitken of the second section, were the first to get out of the wreck.

In less than an hour after the crash occurred one thousand people and the Harrisburg and Middletown wrecking crews, the latter to the number of 100, were on the scene, and by 7 o'clock this morning the wreckage was all cleared away. The wrecked cars and the second section locomotive were taken to the Harrisburg shops for repairs.

A woman who can see. She's the woman who gets well. It's the woman who *won't* see and won't believe who has to suffer.

And it's needless. There's a medicine—a legitimate medicine—that's made to stop woman's suffering and cure woman's ailments. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. For periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, and all "female complaints," it's a positive remedy. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

No other medicine for women is *guaranteed*, as this is. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is refunded. You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

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DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

DROPPED DEAD.

Death the Climax of George W. Cassidy's Speech.

Reno, Nev., June 25.—A state silver convention was held here yesterday. Three presidential electors were nominated. During the session George W. Cassidy, an ex-congressman and democratic nominee for congress, fell dead at the close of a speech.

TIFFIN NOTES.

Tiffin, O., June 25.—Samuel H. Stoner, an aged and well-known citizen of Tiffin, dropped dead of heart disease, aged 60 years.

Col. J. C. Howe, assistant adjutant general of Ohio, mustered in a new company of the Ohio National Guard in this city, and officers were elected as follows: Captain, Roscoe L. Carle; first lieutenant, Robert W. Lysle; second lieutenant, Newton Brown.

BOY MURDERERS.

York, O., June 25.—Lenny James and Willie Wooley, of Milford Center, this county, about 12 years old, have been arrested for drowning George A. MacDonald, 6 years old. They enticed the little boy into the water and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him. He was found standing on his head in the pool. The water was about three feet deep. The two boys have been bound over to court for murder.

QUIET WEDDING.

Upper Sandusky, O., June 25.—(Special)—A quiet, but quite fashionable wedding took place in this city Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Henry V. Johnson, of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Date Gurley, of this place.

THE BOOM FOR GRESHAM

It Gets a Fresh Start in Chicago.

Senator Wolcott's Brother Does Some Talking.

The Action May Throw the Election Into the House Which Would Mean Cleveland.

Chicago, June 25.—H. R. Wolcott, of Denver, brother of Senator Wolcott, is at the auditorium, where this morning he gave an impetus to the boom started to nominate Judge Gresham on the people's party ticket.

"If Gresham is nominated by the people's party on a free silver platform," said Mr. Wolcott, "he will undoubtedly carry many of the western states.

"Nevada is ready to jump to any party that declares for free silver and Idaho is in the same condition.

"My own state would certainly poll a big vote for a free silver candidate, particularly if Judge Gresham was the candidate.

"But personally I cannot see what republicans could gain by voting for a free silver third party man this year. They would only succeed in throwing the election into the house, which would seat Cleveland. No, I suppose the Colorado republicans will get into line before election day but it will be with mighty wry faces that they take their medicine."

THE FIRELANDS.

Historical Event to Take Place in Norwalk.

Norwalk, O., June 25.—The Thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Firelands Historical society will be held in this city on Wednesday, July 13.

It has been planned to celebrate the ordinance of 1787 which opened up the northwest territory.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes, Governor McKinley, Judge Baldwin of Cleveland, president of the Western Reserve Historical society, and others have been invited to be present and deliver addresses on the occasion.

It is the intention of the committee having the matter in charge to make this meeing one of the most memorable in the history of the society.

BLAINE IN BOSTON.

He Again Takes Up His Bar Harbor Residence.

The People Show Great Respect for the Statesman in His Hours of Suffering.

Boston, June 25.—Hon. James G. Blaine arrived at the Boston & Albany depot yesterday on his way home from the burial of his son.

He was accompanied by his wife and Miss Harriet Blaine. They were driven to Young's hotel, where the took dinner privately and again entered a carriage for the eastern depot, departing on the 7 o'clock train en route for Bar Harbor.

They were met at the train and accompanied to Bar Harbor by Mr. Blaine's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch. Expression of pity were made by the few persons who recognized the party, and out of deference to their sorrow no one was obtrusive or appeared to notice their movements.

C., L. & M.

Lima, O., June 25.—The Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee railroad and its secretary, Frank P. Grof, have filed suits to recover from Cable & Parmenter, attorneys, the right of way books, contracts and deeds of the railroad, its corporate seal and certain bonds. This property is valued, all told, at $49,680.40, and the railroad company and its secretary want damages along with the property. Cable & Parmenter were the attorneys of the road under the Faurot management.

OUT FOR CLEVELAND

A Republican Weary of War Taxes.

Delano E. Williamson to Stump Indiana for the Democratic Ticket.

New York, June 25.—A special to the World from Green Castle, Ind., says that Delano E. Williamson, a life-long republican and once attorney-general of Indiana, has declared for Cleveland.

He says war taxation should be done away with, and will take the stump for the Chicago nominees.

IT IS A FLOATING PALACE

Launch of the Big Steamer Chicora.

One of the Finest Boats on the Lakes.

High Water and Swift Current in Chicago—General and Local Marine Mention.

Detroit, Mich., June 25.—The steamer Chicora slid down the ways at the Orleans street yard of the Detroit Dry Dock company at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A big crowd was present to see the launch of this the finest wooden passenger steamer ever built in Detroit, and perhaps on the great lakes.

For weeks large forces of ship carpenters and finishers had been at work pushing the construction of the new steamer to the utmost, and to-day the hull and outside cabins are finished, painting included. The interior work on the cabins is well advanced, but the boilers and machinery are yet to go in. It will be about August 1 when the Chicora leaves for Chicago and takes her place in the Graham & Morton line between that city and St. Joseph.

In building the Chicora Graham & Morton were confronted with the necessity of a steamer that would fight winter ice as well as carry summer excursionists. This compelled the selection of wood for the building material, as experience has taught that steel is out of place in the great ice floes which gather on upper Lake Michigan.

The new boat is 217 feet long, 35 feet wide, with a guard of 2 1-2 feet, and 15 feet 3 inches deep. She has triple expansion engines 21, 33, and 52 by 42 inch stroke, which will be supplied with steam from two Scotch boilers 12 feet long and 14 feet in diameter. The boilers are to be allowed 165 pounds of steam, and with this power the Chicora is guaranteed to make 17 miles an hour without crowding.

Frank E. Kirby, one of the best marine architects in the country, has had charge of the construction, and he has put a vast deal of work in the interior finish, which, it is promised, will compare favorably with anything ever produced on the lakes. The steamer will have 56 staterooms, a large smoking room, a spacious social hall and a commodious grand staircase and gangway between decks, all of which will be finished in mahogany. Incandescent lights will shine everywhere. She will have sleeping capacity for 200, and an excursion license for 1,500 passengers. Her cost will be $100,000.

That so much money should be put into a steamer whose main traffic will be the excursion business out of Chicago shows the remarkable growth of Chicago people's liking for a trip on Lake Michigan. For many years Graham & Morton ran two small steamers between St. Joe, Benton Harbor and Chicago. It was less than three years ago when they placed the large and modern sidewheel steamer City of Chicago on the route. Now there are three lines running between Chicago and St. Joe, but the traffic has demanded still another modern boat with large passenger accommodations and high speed, both of which will be supplied in the Chicora. On the route where boats worth $70,000 a very few years ago met the popular demand modern steamers worth over $500,000 are now engaged, and they will no more than meet the traffic for this season.

Capt. Ed Stines, who sailed the Puritan for Graham & Morton and other boats before her, will be in command of the Chicora when ready for service.

The fine, large schooner James Mowatt has carried union crews of sailors all along, but has just become a Lake Carrier vessel.

On her trip from Muskegon to Chicago with passengers on the steamer Atlanta was startled and awed by a vistation of St. Elmo's fire, or "jack-o-lanterns." There were two great balls of fire, one forward and another aft, the light from which was as glaring as the sun. These lanterns came and went at intervals during the night, but kept the ship company all the way into the harbor, and the superstitious ones on board were greatly excited. These great balls of light are nothing more than electricity, and they frequently perch on the spars in prominent parts of ships on the ocean, but rarely visit lake craft.

High water and a swift current have blocked Chicago harbor with vessels. The light boats can't get under the chutes to load and the loaded boats can't get up the river.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 25.—Up—Uganda, 8 this morning; Marina, Mariska, 7; Sauber, 8; Yakima, Ralph, Alleghany, 10.

Down—Acadia, 10 last night; Hadley, 3:50; Manola, Matoa, 4; Ford, Schuck, 5; Havana, Don Smith, City Traverse, 7; Harper, 8; Gratwick, Hutchinson, 9; Weed, 10. Wind northwest; light.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, June 25.—Down—Sparta, Sumatra, 4:30 a. m.; Aurora consorts, 10.

Up—Parks, Foster, 12:30 a. m.; Andaste, 1; Britannic, 4:30; Grecian, 6:40; Fayette, Omaha, 9:30. Wind west; light; clear.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns Crossing, June 25.—Down—German, 10:30 last night; Swain, Home, Locke, Root, Missoula and consort, 10:40; Wilson consort, 12:40 a. m.; Alcona, consort, 1; Skylark, 1:10; Haskell, 1:40; Leland barges, 2; Hopkins barge, 2:10; Commodore, 6:10; Samoa consort, 6:20; Pease consort, 7; Elfinmere, Wadena, 9:40; Cherokee, Chippewa, 10; Albany, 10:30.

Up—Tacoma, Roman, 12:30 a. m.; Algonquin, 1:30; Henry Johnson, Chanfaler, 2:40; Fronteac, Masaba, 3:20; Viking, Michigan, Paige, Lester, Griffin, Vulcan, Toledo consort, 4; Porter, Mystic, Prussia, 4:30; Norman, 6:10; Northern King, 6:20; Unack, China, 7:50; Sibley consort, Home Rule, Arthur, Ontario, 8:50; Moran, Atlantic, 9:50; Nelson, Mills barges, 10; Averill, 10:20.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 25.—Vessel agents said to-day that there was not much use trying to charter boats when it was not known how soon they could get to elevators on account of current in river.

Rates held unchanged all around.

Telegram from Cleveland offered $1 for bringing ore to South Chicago from Two Harbors.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 25.—Vesselmen are asking 70 cents for coal to Chicago, which shippers refuse to pay. Boats are much short of demand for them and it looks as if advance would be established.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, June 25.—Escanaba charters at 75c made in Milwaukee yesterday are not regarded as straight transactions. Shippers here still refuse to pay more than 70c, but boats are being held for an advance.

Ashland shippers are getting only a small supply of tonnage at $1.05. One boat, the Raleigh, was chartered this morning at 60c, or an advance of 5c for coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee. On the strength of Buffalo advices Cleveland brokers feel they could advance the Lake Michigan rate on hard coal to 65c if they had enough tonnage to offer to make it an object.

Duluth.

Duluth, June 25.—Buffalo wheat rate holds firm at 3c, but transactions are limited.

West Superior.

West Superior, June 25.—Mayor Scott and a big reception party met the Pillsbury party this morning and this afternoon. The whaleback steamers Pillsbury and Washburn and a large steel tug were launched together.

The Pillsbury and Washburn are the first whaleback steamers built for the carrying of general merchandise, being especially designed for the bar trade between Gladstone and Buffalo. Each is 322 feet long, 42 feet beam and 25 feet deep. They will carry 2,800 tons, or 28,000 barrels of flour. They differ in appearance from the other whalebacks afloat only in that they have gangways. Their net tonnage is 1,571. They were to be launched June 4, but this was delayed as it was desired to practically complete them, ready for service, when launched.

Port Huron.

Port Huron, June 25.—Down—Commodore, Elfinmere and consort, midnight; Iroquois, Cherokee and consort, 12:30; Reddington, Burton, Cleveland, Rogers, Lamb, Irwin, 1:40; Wright and barges, 2:40; Albany, 3:50; Nyanza, Elgin, Mineral Rock and barges, Ruley, 6:40; Castle and raft, 7; Australasia, Japan, Northern Light, 9:15; Pontiac, R. A. Packer, Doud, 10.

Up—Conestoga, 9:50 last night; Parker and consort, 11; Schlesinger 1; Marquette and consort, 1:20; Fairbanks and consort, 2:20; Pratt, Ash, 3; Buell and consort, Lasalle, 3:30; Myles, Donaldson and barges, 4; Wade, Wolf, 4:40; Wyoming, No. 2 ,5; Brockway and barges, Minck, 6:40; Lackawanna, Roman, Cuba, 7:20; Point Abino, Pontenac, 10; Masaba, Fryer, 10:40. Wind northeast, fresh.

TO KIDNAP M. DIEBLER

Sensational Story Printed in Paris.

The Boss of the Guillotine the Object of Hatred.

Anarchists Want to Remove the Man Who Has Cut Off the Heads of 220 People.

Paris, June 25.—The Figaro publishes the details of an alleged anarchist plot to kidnap M. Deibler, the well-known executioner, with the view apparently of delaying the execution of Ravachol, and perhaps to punish him for having officiated at the decapitation of condemned criminals who have claims on anarchist sympathies.

The police deny the truth of the report and M. Diebler does not seem to be disturbed about it. M. Diebler contemplates, if report be true, retiring into private life. Being over 60, and having in the course of his career beheaded no less than 220 of his fellow creatures, "Monsieur de Paris" feels no doubt that he has earned a certain amount of repose.

M. Diebler lives in a modest flat. Among other curiosities there is a miniature guillotine under a glass case on the mantel piece.

On the writing tabte there are also a series of records concerning various executions, together with the accompanying photos.

As M. Diebler takes every precaution to kill his victims humanely and swiftly, it would seem to be to the interest of the anarchists likely to come under the guillotine to keep him in office instead of a bungler who might make their exit more uncomfortable.

Diebler's wife was the daughter of a hangman of Algiers. From this marriage he has two children, a daughter who died at the age of 17, a loss which the father is said never to have recovered from, and a son who serves as one of his assistants in the business.

M. Berger, Diebler's first assistant, will, it is presumed, succeed to the post of the present "Monsieur de Paris," when the latter resigns or is kidnapped.

CLEVELAND'S MOVEMENTS

He Takes a Day Off and Goes Fishing.

He Will Remain at Gray Gables all Summer—To Receive the Committee in New York.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., June 25.—Mr. Cleveland took advantage of the favorable weather and early yesterday morning started off down the bay in his catboat with Skipper Nickerson to try his hand at scupping.

Mrs. Cleveland remained at home all day and the only callers were newspaper men and artists, one of the latter arriving in a row boat from Marion. He got there in time to see Mr. Cleveland in an old suit and slouch hat just embarking in quest of scups.

It has been learned that Mr. Cleveland's present intention is to remain at Gray Gables all summer, but he will go to New York to receive the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination. This it was determined upon because it is customary for a presidential nominee to receive the committee of notification at his residence and not elsewhere and Mr. Clevelnad's residence is in New York city.

THE BUFFALO BANK.

The Investigation Far from Through.

Evidence on all Sides That the Banking Laws Were Grossly Disregarded.

Buffalo, June 25.—The bottom of the hole in the National Savings bank is not yet touched, though soundings have been made for the past four days.

There is but one ray of comfort for the depositors so far and that is Examiner Judson's statement that the securities are safe. This morning the situation is more depressing than at any time before.

The result of yesterday's work on the books reveals that the shortage is sure to be very much larger than anyone had supposed, and just what figure it may reach the examiners will not attempt to say for some days yet.

Another feature of the defalcation is the apparent utter disregard by the management of the law which makes it unlawful for savings banks to receive individual deposits in excess of $3,000.

There were many accounts at the bank exceeding that amount, and one account was over $23,000.

Examiner Judson said to-day the bank had about $135,000 in ready money and between $800,000 and $900,000 in securities. What was owing to depositors he could not say at this time, as only 250 pass books out of nearly 4,000 have been examined.

Another crooked transaction of Dann's has come to light. He recently bought a piece of real estate and paid for it with New York drafts which had been drawn some time previously and made out to the order of different parties who had indorsed them. The inference is they had been handed to Dann for deposit and he had appropriated them.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, June 25.—The weekly statement of the associated banks show the following changes:

Reserve, decrease, $2,911,775.
Loans, decrease, $1,333,100.
Specie, decrease, $5,457,200.
Legal tenders, increase, $1,251,800.
Deposits, decrease, $5,174,500.
Circulation, decrease, $12,000.

The banks now hold $19,772,050 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

FALSE TO HIS TRUST.

A French Clerk Plays Into the Hands

Of the Country's Enemies for a Small Sum.

The Plans of all of France's Defenses Now in Rome and Berlin.

Paris, June 25.—A clerk named Greiner, employed in the office of the keeper-general of the national archives, has confessed that in return for bribes paid to him by Germany and Italy, he has supplied to the authorities of those countries plans of the coast defenses of France.

It appears from Greiner's statement, which is apparently full and unreserved, that he has furnished Italy full details of the defenses on the Mediterranean, including the plans, so far as completed, for additional fortifications to protect the harbor of Toulon, concerning which the Italian naval authorities have evinced great interest.

Germany paid Greiner liberally for the plans of the defenses of Cherbourg, Havre and Brest.

The revelation of Greiner's treachery has caused great consternation at French headquarters, as the most jealous care had been observed to prevent foreigners from taking sketches either of the interior or the coast defenses of France, and the military and naval authorities, as well as the police, are under strict instructions to be vigilant in forcing the regulations in this respect.

It appears that espionage has of late been so difficult that the war and admiralty officers at Berlin and Rome have nearly abandoned that method as fruitless of satisfactory results, and addressed themselves directly to corrupting a subordinate who had all the plans within reach.

Suspicion has been directed toward Greiner for some time but it was not until within a few days that suspicion became a certainty.

It is understood that an intercepted letter from Berlin gave the French authorities the proof for which they have been looking. Greiner was at once arrested. He was told that it rested with the authorities whether he should be prosecuted on a charge of treason and brought to the guillotine, or should be prosecuted on the milder charge of revealing state secrets, with a term of imprisonment as a penalty.

Greiner broke down and, although it is claimed, no promise was made to [illegible] to induce him to confess, he acknowledged the extent to which he had betrayed the interests of France to Germany and Italy, practically laying bare to those two countries the secrets which France has most jealously guarded.

It is said that Gen. Brault, of the war department, was called in during the examination and was so enraged at Greiners' confession that he could with difficulty be restrained from striking him with his sword.

It is stated that the plans for the improvement of Toulon defenses will probably be changed and that alterations will be made at other points so as to render Greiners' revelations of as little value as possible to the triple alliance.

While the French government is indignant at the course of Germany and Italy in invading the very bureaus of the national administration in order to receive information it is not likely that any remonstrance will be presented, as the French themselves have recently proven, in the case of an Englishman named Holden, to have paid sums of money for plans of the defenses of Malta and to have offered more money for plans of Gibraltar. Besides it is well known that numerous spies in the employ of the French frequent the German garrisons near the frontier.

IN IRELAND'S CAUSE.

The National Federation of America Issues an Appeal.

New York, June 25.—The National Federation of America has sent out the following appeal:

"To the friends of home rule for Ireland: The dissolution of the British parliament is announced and the general election is to be held immediately. The struggle of Ireland for life or death is at hand. Now is the time to help her if you wish her to live—that is, to be free!

"We speak for the majority of the Irish national party, presided over by Justin McCarthy, and your subscription will be devoted to its support.

Help to any faction opposed to that majority is help to disunion, dishonor, and disaster. We ask you to assist the party on which side are found the best and purest of the Irish people, the law-abiding, wise, and patriotic sons of Ireland in America, and the Irish hierarchy and clergy, the faithful friends of the national cause.

Funds are needed to carry 85 seats in parliament, and the legitimate legal expenses will be $150,000. The legal fees must be deposited before candidates are eligible for election. But two weeks remain to procure this money.

YACHTING ACCIDENT.

A Boat Capsizes With Fatal Results.

New York, June 25.—The sloop yacht James Carroll, of Keyport, N. J., owned by T. L. Seabrooke, with a party of guests on board, was caught in a squall on Thursday night in the lower bay and was capsized.

Aboard the yacht besides the owner were A. Morris, of Keyport; Mrs. Bella Holmes and Miss Ellen Rue, both of Highstown, N. J.

The two women were imprisoned in the cabin, while the two men were thrown into the bay. The men reached the overturned boat and with great difficulty succeeded in getting the women out of the cabin.

The party clung to the capsized boat for nearly an hour when they were rescued by boatmen from South Beach.

Mrs. Holmes, who was severely injured by being dashed against the capsized boat by the waves, died yesterday. She was 50 years of age.

SENATOR INGALLS.

He Sees Clouds in the Political Sky.

The Alliance Movement, He Says, Is Not Dead and is Still Showing Activity.

New York, June 25.—Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, arrived in this city yesterday en route for Europe. Relative to the political situation he said:

"My opinion is that Harrison will be elected, but the situation is not free from clouds, looking at it from a republican standpoint.

"The farmers' alliance of people's party as it is now called, which by the way sent me higher than anything since the cow jumped over the moon, is generally supposed to be dead and to be disintegrating. That is not the case. On the contrary, out in Kansas it is still manifesting considerable vitality. They seem to be well organized in the congressional and legislative districts and are apparently well supplied with money. They evidently hope to capture the Kansas legislature and give Senator Peffer a colleague of his own faith."

OH! HOW HOT!

Call and get yourself a . . . Hammock at . . .

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

OUR PRESENT

Low prices will continue until July 1st. After that everything will be regular.

Take advantage of the next few days' sale to purchase birthday and wedding presents.

J. J. FREEMAN,

JEWELER.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

WE!!!
SHOUT!!!

The praise of honest work and pure goods in all branches of our calling, in house painting, wall paper and frescoing.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

SET IRELAND FREE

Gladstone's Splendid Address to the People

In Marked Contrast to That of Balfour.

The Grand Old Man Has No Hopes

Of Completing the Plans He is Arranging,

But Will Keep it Ever Fresh in the Minds of the People that Good May Result in Future Years.

London, June 25.—Mr. Gladstone's election address is as follows: "Great Britain will now decide whether these countries shall henceforth constitute in reality as well as in statute name, the United Kingdom.

"Ireland was never so loyal to the crown or united in heart as in the years following 1782, when she enjoyed local government, until the concord was disturbed in 1795 by wicked machinations.

"For a generation after the union Ireland slept a dealy sleep of physical misery and political servitude. The reforms of 1829-32 gave her consciousness and a voice. From then her heavy grievances in battling for her aspirations have constituted a great standing burden in parliament and the chief impediment to the fulfillment of its duties.

"The proposal for which the liberals have for the last six years contended will set Ireland free to manage her domestic affairs by a local legislature in close sympathy with Irish life, and will set parliament free to overtake vast arrears of business and supply the legislative wants of England and Wales.

"The constant growth of sound opinion testified to by the result of a multitude of by-elections, has shown that the British people now comprehend how irresistible are the claims of Ireland in our honor and justice, and how a settlement will open a road to the satisfaction of British interests long hed in suspense.

"The government of Ireland by the past parliament has utterly failed in every respect except that of enabling the Irish agriculturist to improve his condition by the act of 1887, the main provisions of which the ministry denounced in 1886 as immoral and dishonorable, and thereby drove the people to the plan of campaign and became the true author of whatever dangers and hardships were thus produced.

"Ireland, indignant at the broken pledges of the Tory-dissident coalition, is more than ever hostile to the methods of government of Dublin Castle, but calm and peaceful in reliance on the electors of Great Britain. The sentiments already prevailing between the British and the Irish supply a happy omen of the reciprocal affection which must follow a frank concession of home rule, sheltered by imperial supremacy.

"Even in the two counties in the north, where alone alarm prevails over calm reason, I have no experience will quickly bring the population back to that sense of brotherhood with the rest of Ireland, which before the union so honorably distinguished their fathers."

Mr. Gladstone here reviews the government's legislation, dwelling upon the imperfections in the English local government bill and small holdings bill, which he says the majority, especially the ex-liberals, prevented the liberals from bringing to a tolerable standard of efficiency.

He then proceeds to enumerate the chief items of the Newcastle program. He says that the proposed payment of labor members of parliament and similar measures will render labor the greatest possible service by placing it in a condition to help itself.

Regarding shorter hours of labor he says that much has already been done by legislation, and voluntary arrangement constitutes a guarantee of future progress, but he impresses upon workers that what is achieved is due to popular government, which is founded upon a just appreciation of personal liberty, with which the true strength of the working classes is essentially allied.

In conclusion, he says he feels that this must surely be the last general election in which he shall solicit the suffrage of his constituents, and that he can only expect to execute a small special share of the work he has sketched out.

Balfour's Address.

London, June 25.—Mr. Balfour, in his election address, says: "Every years's experience has fully justified uncompromising opposition to the abortive home rule measure of 1886.

"The separatists' subsequent ambiguous modification of the measure make the proposals more unjust and dangerous. An Irish parliament controling the Irish executive cannot be controlled by the imperial parliament. The promised supremacy of the imperial parliament, as far as the loyalists are concerned, is only a sham.

"A system allowing a parliament in Dublin to manage Irish affairs while Irish representatives interfere with English and Scotch business would produce intolerable consequences in both countries. Such a condition of things would be greatly unfair to the British and cruel and aggressive to the minority in Ireland.

"The policy of the Gladstonians would give these men control of a helpless minority whose only crimes are their religion and loyalty, and would begin and not end serious trouble."

Mr. Balfour dilates upon the successful legislation of that government, promised measures dealing with the labor questions, hints at the reduction of the Irish representation if the subject of parliamentary reform be raised, and claims for the government credit for prudent and courageous conduct of foreign affairs.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

UPPER SANDUSKY NOTES.

Upper Sandusky, June 25.—(Special)—Frank Cramer was up from Marion Tuesday.

Ed Fleck was quite ill the past week.

Misses Nellie Lindsey and Margaret Leonard and Messrs. Sidney Young and James Phillips, of Marion, spent Sunday in this city.

[illegible] was in Toledo Monday.

D. O. Young went to Findlay Monday.

Mrs. S. A .Dennis is visiting in Sandusky City.

Mrs. Geo. Rutter is visiting in Galion.

Mrs. C. D. Zuck and children, of Valparaiso, Ind., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Geo. B. Craig, nee Ruebendale, of Chicago, is visiting her parents here.

Miss Edith Bowers is home from Ada on a visit.

Ex-Postmaster Wm. Thompson, formerly of this place, now of Ravenna, O., was in town the past week making arrangements to move here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mose Herskountz are visiting in Chicago.

Otto Shealy and Fred Kramer are visiting in Chicago.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Upper Sandusky, O., June 25.—(Special)—The divorce case of Mrs. Hattie Hickle v. John Hickle, the couple married at the county fair here last September, came up before Judge Smalley, but a settlement was effected before trial was entered into, the defendant submitting to a divorce and $300 alimony.

According to the royal etiquette of China, the empress is not permitted to venture outside the palace grounds.

Philadelphia omnibuses have awnings over the people who sit on the roofs.

Alabama is said to be ruled by a queen.

WAPAKONETA.

The Fourth To Be Celebrated in Old Fashioned Style.

Wapakoneta, O., June 25.—(Special)—The Fourth of July will be celebrated in grand style in Wapakoneta. The commandery, No. 187, Knights of St. George, will give exhibition drills, assisted by numerous other societies. A grand balloon ascension and parachute leap. The fair grounds will be elegantly furnished for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McWilliams have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their beautiful residence on Auglaize street. A large number of invited guests were present. The presents were numerous and costly.

The council appointed F. C. Van Anda, esq., mayor pro tem, while mayor Cartmell will take a month's vacation. John R. Monch, as health officer, was confirmed.

The wheel works will have some of their goods on exhibition at the world's fair.

Misses Mary Jacobs and Kate Dickman are attending the commencement exercises of Notre Dame university at South Bend, Ind., this week.

The Wapakoneta Driving Park association will give their postponed races in July, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Mrs. M. Seltzer and son Charles have returned home from a two-months' visit with relatives at Toledo.

Mrs. Leon Kahn and children and Miss Rachel Kahn are visiting relatives and friends in Cincinnati.

IT KILLED THE FATHER

Sad Termination of Baker's Schemes.

His Attempt to Corner the Market Broke all His Friends and Now Death is Added.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The death of John R. Baker, sr., in New England, recalls the sudden disappearance of his son, John R. Baker, jr., on November 20, 1890. It will be remembered that Baker jr., well nigh ruined his family and friends by appropriating to his own use thousands and thousands of dollars belonging to others. It was his own father who first discovered his dishonesty, and with his white head bowed down with sorrow and disgrace he swore out the papers in the first suit entered against the missing man.

The direct cause of Baker's disappearance is believed to have been large losses incurred in the manipulation of Lehigh Coal and Navigation stock. With one or two others he undertook to form a pool to raise the price of stock and thus realize a large profit. All the operations were conducted in Baker's name, and whatever losses were incurred were by himself.

The original operation is said to have been on a basis of $150,000, and with this money Baker purchased a large amount of the Lehigh Navigation stock. As soon as he had come into possession of it he hypothecated it and purchased more and continued to do this until he had a very large block in his possession. His efforts to bull the stock proved futile in the general depression that had been in vogue for nearly a month. As the stocks declined Baker began to make extensive purchases of stock. When his own cash was nearly exhausted he ceased to buy the stock outright and began to buy it on margin. He continued to do this until he had accumulated nearly 40,000 shares, the average price paid being $50 a share.

It is known that Baker had exhausted all his own funds and had borrowed extensively from his friends and relatives. With this large block of stock in hand the current against him in the market was too strong, and when the money market became stringent he was unable to obtain funds to meet the loans that were called upon him, and stock of his that was held as collateral was thrown upon the market. Within the last few days nearly 20,000 shares of the stock have been sold on the stock exchange, and much of this is believed to have been Baker's. Upon these sales he is said to have suffered a loss of at least $200,000. Margins were also called on him, which he could not meet, and his brokers began to sell him out. It was then that he fled.

Baker's superb establishment at Devon was sold under the sheriff's orders, along with every stitch and stick that could be located with a search warrant.

TINY JACK SHEPPARDS.

Their Prey Was Boys Whose Pockets They Emptied.

Philadelphia, June 25.—Full-fledged highway robbers aged respectively 13 and 12 years, stood before Magistrate Fulmer yesterday confronted with unmistakable evidence of their pilferings. They were: William Atkinson, of No. 1914 South Twelfth street, and George Snyder, of No. 1210 Mifflin street. The boys have been watched for some time past by Officer Moreland, of the Twenty-fifth district, at Buck and Island roads.

They confined their efforts, as a matter of course, to boys whom they thought they could manage, and when one of these would pass they would jump out of their hiding place and compel him to turn his pockets inside-out, and take from him everything that he prized, or could convert into money. They were held in $400 bail to keep the peace.

FROM FINDLAY.

Wedding Bells in the Brilliant City—General Mention.

Findlay, O., June 25.—(Special.)—L. P. Julien, wife and daughter, L. A. Carabin and wife, and H. Bohrer left Thursday evening for Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Funk gave a reception on Thursday evening in honor of the marriage of their son, E. W. Funk and bride.

Mrs. F. M. Barnhart is visiting in Fostoria.

Charles Jacobs, of New York city, is the guest of his brother, Max, on the North Side.

M. J. Reynolds, the city marshal of Wetmore, Kan., is in the city visiting his brother.

Dr. F. A. Brewer, of Maderia, N. Y., is visiting friends here.

Samuel T. Heffner, the genial auditor of the Tangent line, was married on Wednesday at high noon to Miss Conkling, of Columbus. They are visiting relatives in Fremont.

DEFAULTERS GET A MILLION.

Directors of the Dynamite Company Are Short in Their Accounts.

Paris, June 25.—A meeting of the syndicate of the Dynamite Manufacturing company was held yesterday. Directors Arton and Legay were absent, and an examination of their accounts revealed defalcations to the amount of $1,000,000.

One of them has been arrested and the other has fled. It is believed that both of them speculated heavily in Noble Dynamite shares. Arton was advertising agent for the Panama Canal company.

Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from **broken varicose veins**, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

BAD TIME FOR BABIES

Days of Cholera Infantum Near at Hand.

Two-thirds of the Infant Mortality Occurs in Summer.

How the Health of the Little Ones May be Preserved.

More than one-third of all the babies born in Toledo die before they have lived a year.

And two-thirds of these little unfortunates die in the summer months.

Cholera infantum is of course the most destructive cause. The infant's stomach gives out, and frequently the natural food is not nourishing enough. That is one reason why lactated food is used. This food is pleasant to the taste, easily digested and contains the elements of strength that the little ones so sadly need. It is what physicians term a pre-digested food, and they consider it especially valuable in all weak conditions of the digestive organs, not only for infants, but for invalids, the aged and all whose stomachs are weak. Thousands of packages are prescribed every year by the physicians, but the greatest demand comes at this season.

Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., who put up lactated food, have probably received more heartfelt letters of gratitude from delighted mothers whose babies' lives the food has saved, than one could read in a month. Hundreds of photographs of little ones have been sent to the company by grateful parents.

The Masters Hosford.

The beautiful children whose faces are shown here testify by their sturdy health to the great good of lactated food. Their father, Mr. R. Hosford, who is one of the officials in the postoffice at Danville, Ill., says: "From the first day of our use of lactated food we could see its merits, the baby did not throw up its food as it did when we used other preparations, which we tried in vain."

"A babe of fourteen months was so run down and weak that it could not sit alone. The doctor first advised barley water, and then tried several of the prepared foods. At last the child was expected to die any day from starvation. I gave the father a box of lactated food which he used, and now the child is entirely well. The father is willing to make an affidavit that the food saved his child's life."

A child's life is too sacred a thing to be trifled with. Lactated food should be used from now on through the summer until the child is old enough to eat other food with safety. It is not expensive; it is not a secret. It is prepared under the supervision of no less a man than Prof. Boynton, of the Vermont university. It will prevent cholera infantum. It will save the life of the child who is wasting away with this dread disease. From every part of the country come the most grateful testimonials of its value, from mothers and fathers whose babies have been saved, and from invalids to whom it has given strength.

A well known physician told a Bee reporter yesterday that when cholera infantum threatened, lactated food was often the only remedy. "And the best of it is," he said, "for twenty-five cents a mother can buy a package that contains enough to make ten pints of cooked food."

THE MONEY IS UP.

$20,000 Wagered that Norwood Can Beat All Comers.

New York, June 25.—Norman L. Munro has deposited in the New York National Park bank the sum of $25,000, $20,000 of which is for the purpose of backing up the statement that his yacht Norwood is the finest steamboat in America for one mile to 80 knots, and $5,000 as a wager that she can run around the Vanmose five times during an 80-knot run through smooth water. The yacht not ready to start at the word "go" to be forfeited and disposed of as the judges deem fit.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

Terrible Experience of a Lumber Packet.

The Crew Picked Up by a Passing Boat After all Hope of Rescue Had Been Abandoned.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The new British bark Vanveen, from Portland, Me., to Buenos Ayres, with a full cargo of lumber, was destroyed on May 1 off the Brazilian coast, and the crew, after drifting in their boats for days, suffering with hunger and thirst, were picked up more dead than alive by the bark Emily Chaplin, bound from Liverpool to Valparaiso.

Capt. McNeil, the master of the Vanveen, was brought here on the British steamship Smeaton Tower from Barbados via Cienfuegos on his way to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where the vessel was largely owned, and from which port she hailed. The crew was sent home by the British consul at Pernambuco, on the most available vessels within his reach.

The loss of the vessel was caused by a clumsy colored steward dropping a lighted petroleum lamp, which exploded in the cabin, and in a few minutes the entire vessel was in flames. The work of destruction was so quick that the foremast, with the sails set, went overboard before sail could be shortened, and not a thing could be saved.

All hands took to the boats as their only avenue of escape. For days signals of distress were shown, which were either unseen or not heeded by numerous passing craft. The last hope was nearly gone when the bark Chaplin saw them and bore down and took them on board. She was bound to Chile and would have taken them along, but the Norwegian brig Nordstjene hove in sight and took them to Pernambuco, the nearest port, where they were cared for by the British consul. The Vanveen was a new vessel on her first voyage. The loss will amount to $60,000, partially insured.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Cheap enough. The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will sell these tickets, July 5 to 7, good to return until July 15, with privilege of extension to August 15. By arrangements made with the New York Central, stop-over privileges will be allowed at Niagara Falls and at Albany, (to run over to Saratoga Springs, where the great educational meeting will be held) and at other points, and the option given of all rail or Hudson River Day Line steamers from Albany to New York.

It pays to travel over a first-class line. Do not forget that the utmost comfort, safety and convenience goes with a ticket over the Michigan Central. Its trains pass directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, down the lovely Mohawk valley and the incomparable Hudson.

Tickets also sold to Saratoga Springs, July 5 to 13, at one fare for the round trip, with addition of $2.00 for membership fee, National Educational association, good to return until July 19, with privilege of extension to September 15. Stop-overs granted at Niagara Falls, Albany and other points. For fuller information apply to Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or Union depot.

Simmons Liver Regulator cured me of general debility and loss of appetite.—Mrs. Edmund Fitton, Frankford, Pa.

No. 212 SUMMIT - STREET, SECOND FLOOR.

THE HYMAN CO.

BETWEEN Jefferson & Madison WHOLESALE SIDE.

Lace Curtains $1.48.

GOLD FILLED WATCHES $25.

CHILDREN'S SUITS $2.00.

Men's Suits —FROM— $4 UPWARDS.

CLOTHING!

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,

Watches, Jewelry, Albums,

BIBLES, RUGS,

Lace Curtains, Baby Buggies, &c.

Parent—"What in the world are you up to child?"

The Kid—"Oh, it makes me tired to hear you talk of hard times and havin' to 'conomize and do without pie and puddin', when you kin jest as well get all your duds of the Hyman Co. on easy payments, and have plenty spondulix left to give a feller a square meal. I just won't stand it no longer, that's what!"

Must Close THEM.

CHOICE OF ANY Ladies' Jacket! IN THE HOUSE, $3.50.

WE INVITE INSPECTION

Baby Buggies —FROM— $6 UPWARDS.

CLOTHING!

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,

Watches, Jewelry, Albums,

BIBLES, RUGS,

Lace Curtains, Baby Buggies, &c.

.. EASY PAYMENTS ..

NEWS FROM CHILE.

Minister Matta Dies from Apoplexy.

The ex-Officer Was Much Liked and will be Given a Public Funeral.

New York, June 25.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from its Valparaiso correspondent announces the death of Senor Don Manuel Antonio Matta, who succumbed to a stroke of appoplexy while in his coach on his way home on Thursday.

President Montt has decreed him a public funeral with full honors.

Senor Matta was minister of foreign affairs at the time of the Baltimore imbroglio, and to his intemperate language was largely due the strained relations between Chile and the United States. He was very popular with the radicals, and in the election following the revolution he was elected to the senate.

The Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro says that Col. Silva Barbosa has reported to the war office that the revolutionists had attacked he federals. After a bloody battle, in which upwards of a thousand men were killed, they retired, but left the result undecided. At Cayuba, he says, all sorts of outrages were perpetrated.

Senhor Zerzedello succeeds Minister Ramieres at Cuyaba.

The Herald correspondent at Rivera, Brazil, says that the revolutionists have occupied the state of Santa Ana, Sioromento.

CHICAGO FLOODED.

Many People Driven from Their Homes.

Two Thousand Homes Invaded by the Flood and Heavy Damage Caused.

Chicago, June 25.—Two thousand homes in Ravenswood and Gross park were suddenly invaded by water last night, and the territory bounded by Roscoe boulevard, Addison street, Western avenue and the Chicago river were converted into a vast lake within two hours.

Many persons were forced to abandon their homes and seek shelter for the night with the more fortunate ones beyond the reach of the deluge. The damage to property will be great and could not be estimated to-day.

DEFIANCE.

Commencement Exercises—Personal and Social Mention.

Defiance, June 25.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bronson have been visiting in Chicago this week.

Dr. J. A. Moore, of Ann Arbor, is home for a short vacation.

Ned Able is home from Kenyon college.

Prof. and Mrs. Minkwitz, of Topeka, Kansas, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newbegin.

Miss Lizzie Neufford, of Troy, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Mills.

Mrs. H. E. Allen, of Poplasville, Miss., is visiting Mrs. R. D. Webster.

Mrs. Wm. Whitmore is visiting in Ann Arbor.

Fred Beacon, of Toledo, is visiting Richard Sutphen.

Dr. Chas. H. Emery, of Bedford, Ind., and Miss Rose Gleason, of this city, were married Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Florence Holgate, the sister of the bride. It was a brilliant wedding, over one hundred and seventy-five guests from far and near being present. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses and ferns.

The 21st annual commencement of the Defiance public schools occurred Thursday evening, at the Central school hall. There were nine graduates in the class, all of whom were very patriotic, as each essay or oration on the program was in regard to the United States.

IMPORTANT ADDITION

To One of Our Representative Firms.

The old established firm of Berdan & Co., with its immense trade and large corps of salesmen, have just made another addition to their business, which is certain to not only add to their output, but draw attention to our city as one of the best jobbing points in the country.

Some three years ago this firm added cigars to their already complete stock, and their trade on that class of goods has grown to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to make a separate department with an experienced and practical cigar man at its head. With this object in view, arrangements were made with Mr. F. E. Parsons, whose fifteen years' experience in the cigar business amply fit him for this responsible position. It is the aim of the firm to make the department second to none in the country. They will do their own importing, and have made contracts with Geo. W. Nichols & Co., Key West, for the exclusive sale of their Solace cigar, also the Clear Havana house of Arguelles Lopez & Bro., for the sale of their new brand, El Infinito. They also carry a full line of Sanchez & Haya, Soldenberg & Co., Horace R. Kelly & Co., and D. L. Trujillo & Sons' Key West goods. In Seed and Havana cigars Bondy & Leders' Plutocrat will be a specialty. They are also agents for the Hoffman House Bouquet and Agnes Booth, and carry a complete line of fine nickel cigars from the best known factories, as well as a full line of cheap goods. A price list will be issued monthly, and mail orders will receive prompt attention. They will pay particular attention to the city trade, and Mr. Jas. E. Swinbourne, who has so ably represented this firm for the past three years, will continue to visit the trade as before.

There can be no doubt of the entire success of the enterprise shown by Berdan & Co., in giving Toledo one of the finest equipped cigar houses in the states.

4TH OF JULY RATES.

The C., H. & D. will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to points within a radius of 200 miles on its own or connecting lines at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4, and good returning until July 5.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, June 25.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Edward Watkins, Francis Decker, George Vickers, 2d, Wm. H. Webb, Samuel A. West, Isaac W. Reams, Nelson B. Dutes, Seaman M. Barnes, Abram Cross, Edward Hawley, Wm. Barr, Michael Kenney, Wm. H. Haines, Richard M. J. Coder, Charles W. Van Houten, Joseph D. Arrivee, John F. Rudy, James Robinson, Wm. D. France, Frederick Remow, Henry Hackathorn, Edward Foley, John Kuebb (Kuebel), Wm. B. Potson, Charles Guthridge, Thomas J. Sheppard, James H. Gibson, Wm. Snow, Leon Snively, Andrew J. Moore, Samuel H. Row, Zachariah R. Thornton, John Wilour, Francis M. Wood, Alfred, R. Bell, Geo. Allison, Cyrus Benedict, Joseph M. Ball, Samuel Thomas, James Baxter, Noah Guessford, Hanson Spurrier, Tilghman F. Seigfried, Henry O. Marsh, Jacob Martz, Lewis Skidmore, James H. Zinn, Thomas Dearmond, Emory Burtis, Thomas C. Ryan, Michael Price, Charles Ingle, John C. Taylor, Samuel F. Steffe, David McCandish, Henry Sturbaum, Geo. Behrens.

Additional—John Sullivan, Wm. Sesler, Aaron Work (deceased), Samuel McGrath, Ezra Pleasharp, Gabriel Rosino, Wm. W. Morris, Edward Stone, George N. Davidson, Henry P. Straight.

Increase—Wm. Gillilan, Wm. Chandler, David S. Pickens, Benjamin S. Marshall, Wm. Haning, Wm. E. Barlow, Andrew McGriffin, Wm. S. Gray, John M. A. Jackson, Joel Allen.

Reissue—James Thom, Benjamin Brockman (deceased), Wm. Montieth (deceased), Wm. J. Whelan.

Original widows, etc.—Mahala Chambers, Mary J. Ellison, Elizabeth Chestnut, Elizabeth Kennedy, Anna B. Sherer, Olive Work, Frances Ikel, Jennie Reynolds, Janet Lyal, Mary J. Nelson, Mary B. McCay, Sarah Jane Dow, Margaret George, Sophronia Ohmert, Jerusha J. Bellinger, Karolina Fassen, Elizabeth A. Holt, Belinda Love, Sarah J. Longstaff, Lizzie Straley, Amelia Meir, Mary A. Brockman, Mary C. Fullwiler, Sarah E. Crumbley, Jacob T. Hiser (father), Jacob Hempleman (father), James McClintick (father), Mary Ogg (mother), Georgiana McGuckin (mother), Sarah Fink (mother), minors of Wm. Henfling, minors of Harrison Gilliland.

GAS AND OIL.

Progress Made in the Field at St. Marys.

St. Marys, O., June 25.—(Special.)—The Shawnee Oil company has completed its venture on the S. Dowty farm, located to the southwest of the feeder oil pool. The well turned out to be an average gusser with no indications of the crude.

The Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 8, on the Kishler farm, is completed and good for 100 barrels. Their No. 1 on the Swink farm, in Noble township, is in and doing about 30 barrels. Their No. 1, on the northwest corner of the Jacob Frank farm, same township, is completed and is showing for a good gas well.

O. D. Connelly & Co.'s No. 2, on the A. Ballinger farm, Franklin township, south of reservoir, is completed and good for 20 barrels.

J. H. Van Wormer & Co. have finished No. 1 on the Harrison farm, same township. It is a gaser of about 2,000,000 cubic feet.

The Mars Oil Co.'s No. 1, on the G. Kishler tract, St. Marys township, was completed yesterday and for the first 24 hours flowed 90 barrels.

The Economy Oil Co. is drilling an importan test well on the Barrington tract, east of the pike about 700 feet.

WATERLOO.

Church Services in an Indiana Town—Personal Notes.

Waterloo, June 25.—(Special)—W. May went to Ashley Tuesday....Mrs. A. Roby attended the convention of the W. C. T. U. at Byran, O., this week....Dan Leas and Ab. Kelly attended the democratic national convention at Chicago this week.....Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Carpenter, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carpenter, of Pleasant Lake, went to Defiance, O., Thursday, to visit friends.....The Presbyterian church will give a children's day entertainment Sunday evening ....Rev. and Mrs. Albertson attended the ministerial metting at Bristol this week. ....The M. E. church will give a children's day entertainment Sunday evening.

MAUMEE.

Personal Mention From Up the River.

Maumee, O., June 25.—(Special)—The lawn fete given by the ladies' aid society at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swan, Tuesday evening, was a success and the ladies netted about $2.00.

Mrs. Kynett, of Toledo, was the guest of Mrs. John Rulapaugh over Sunday.

Miss Emma Lucas will leave soon for an extended visit in California.

There will be an entertainment at Union hall, Monday evening, June 27, under the auspices of the ladies' aid society of St. Paul's P. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. St. John, Signor Aulette, violinist, Mrs. Laura Raitz-Law, elocutionst, and other talent will be present to make it an evening of rare pleasure.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION Y. P. S. C. E.

The eleventh international convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. will be held in New York city, July 7 to 10, inclusive, and for this event the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates on July 5, 6 and 7.

These tickets will admit of a stop-over at Chautauqua Lake (on return only), at Niagara Falls, and a trip on the Hudson river between Albany and New York, in one direction only.

Send to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O., for free copy of folder of information.

FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS

From Toledo to New York and Return.

For all regular trains on the 5th, 6th and 7th of July, agents of the Pennsylvania company will sell at a rate considerably less than the regular fare one way, first-class excursion tickets from Toledo to New York and return, good remaining for 40 days, or until August 15. Geo. A. Stockton, at Pennsylvania Passenger Station, will tell you all about it. Please address him.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

The C., H. & D. will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to points within a radius of 200 miles on its own connecting lines at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4 and good returning until July 5.

SYLVANIA.

News Notes Gathered by a Bee Correspondent.

Sylvania, June 25.—(Special)—Robert Comstock attended the funeral of his old fireman, George Hathaway, at Coldwater, Mich., last Sunday.

Mr. Dorman Clark and Miss Grace Blaine, of Matamora, visited Clara Burg Sunday.

Mr. Perry Wood, of Holland, was here on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Hiram Parker entertained a number of lady friends Thursday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Otjin closed her year's school work one mile east of town to-day with a very enjoyable picnic.

Nelson Upham and Collins Hubbard Sundayed at Richards.

Mrs. Fred Peak and little daughter Blanch are visiting relatives and friends at Norwalk, O.

Dr. Wise, of Blissfield, was in town last evening to visit Mrs. Henry Rudey, and he considers her case as past help.

Miss Edna Andrews has returned home from a pleasant visit with Miss Edna Warren at Blissfield, Mich.

Will Jewell has accepted a position in the Toledo insane asylum.

Why suffer with sick headache and biliousness when Simmons Liver Regulator will cure you?

WEDDED IN BUFFALO.

An Ohio Couple Outwit a Stern Mother.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 25.—Harry Wheeler, aged 22, and Miss Maud Cummings, a handsome girl of 17, both fashionably dressed, were married at the city hall here yesterday by County Judge Seaber. They eloped from Springfield, O., on Thursday.

A week ago Miss Cummings' mother, it is claimed, refused her consent to the marriage, and threatened to send her daughter to a convent if she met her lover again.

The groom is the proprietor of a printing establishment in Springfield, while the bride is said to be an heiress, her father having recently died and left her a fortune.

NOTHING BETTER FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Secretary Elkins is a member of three different commissions to pass upon works of art in Washington, public monuments of some sort.

George Gould didn't go to college; instead he went into his father's office at the age of 19, and at 28 he is now a six-millionaire in his own right.

The fortune of the late Jules Lebandy, the greatest sugar refiner and speculator of Paris, is estimated at 360,000,000 francs, probably the largest fortune in France.

Senator Stanford's wife never visits Sacramento, it is related, without paying a visit to the little two-story cottage that was once her home, and in which her only child was born.

Verestchagin, the Russian artist, who was recently bitten by a mad dog and at once placed himself in care of Pasteur's St. Petersburg representative, has been discharged as cured.

Pierre Millet, the brother of Jean Francoise Millet, is living in Boston. He is a sculptor of great ability, but, like his brother, is retiring and modest to an unusual degree and shrinks from notoriety.

The Cologne Gazette says that the condition of the mad king of Bavaria is now merely vegetative, that he is unable to distinguish persons in his familiar entourage, and that his attendants have the greatest difficulty in getting him to take food.

Dr. Pierson, who has so acceptably filled Spurgeon's pulpit for several months, recently preached a sermon asking for money. He suggested that ladies might make sacrifices by selling, or sending him to sell, some of their jewelry. The very next evening, while he was sitting with his deacons in council, a box was handed into the room, and upon examination was found to be full of costly jewels.

The reputation of Garfield Tea is encircling the globe, orders coming in for it not only from Europe, but far India.

4TH OF JULY—REDUCED RATES.

On July 2, 3 and 4, 1892, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway—Lake Shore Route—will sell special excursion tickets at reduced rates to all points on its line located within 200 miles from selling station.

Tickets will be good to return only on July 4 and 5.

Complete particulars from ticket agents.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner. Prevents dyspepsia and indigestion.

PIANOS DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

2 Summit Street. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams Toledo, O.

PHONE 124

"Visited and attended various schools before entering yours, and know that Bookkeeping by Actual Business Practice from beginning is the only practical plan which will enable the student to do actual business work and not necessitate his having to work himself up. G. F. BENZ, Penn. R. R. Co."

A visit to our different departments will convince you that this is the school to attend. Circulars free. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

TOLEDO Business AND Short Hand School

516-520 Summit Street

After you read the advertisements of the different Business Colleges of the city, visit them all while in session, note their methods and discipline, hear the teachers present the branches taught. Do not pay your tuition until you have made a thorough investigation. Remember Mr. Davis assumed the management of this school 10 years ago when it had neither standing nor students, and during the month of February, this year, the enrollment reached 300. Over 1,000 students are in positions in this city. Forty have taken places since February, 1, 1892. Location, 516-520 Summit street, near Steadman Monument. M. H. DAVIS, Prin.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St.

OH! IT'S HOT!

Get off your heavy clothing and put on something thin and cool. If you have no thin clothing make a bee line for "THE MODEL," where you will find the largest assortment of

Summer Clothing

To select from, and at the lowest prices. We also have the largest line and the best $10 SUITS in the city.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES AND SUNBURN BATHE WITH POND'S EXTRACT

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

ODORLESS WHISKY.

A Great Boon for the Man Who Goes Out Between Acts.

Now that smokeless powder in an assured fact, the next move in the line of progress is to be odorless whisky, says the Philadelphia Record. Recent experiments made by the proprietors of a local distillery have been attended with almost unlooked for success. These experiments have culminated in the production of a liquid which is undeniably whisky, but which leaves no suspicion of an odor upon the breath.

The new fluid is precisely the counterpart of the "old stuff," except in this particular. In appearance and taste no difference can be detected. But although it possesses the same deadly qualities, the most stupendous jag will leave the breath as sweet as that of the new born babe.

The process is a secret which will be jealously guarded. No amount of questioning would bring the slightest semblance of an explanation from the inventor. "I have been working on it for years," said he, "but only recently have my efforts been rewarded. The article will shortly be placed upon the market, and I am sure it will create a decided sensation."

It is needless to go into the merits of the new discovery. It will readily appeal to every man in the country who takes an occasional drink of whisky. The man who takes his girl to the theater and comes in between the acts with breath disguised with cloves and coffee will learn with pleasure of the new invention. The man who "has business down town" in the evenings and who comes home slightly groggy won't have to sleep with his face turned to the wall. The good deacon who has heretofore been obliged to explain the presence of cloves which his good wife discovered in his pocket, will no longer have to resort to that subterfuge.

There are discoveries and discoveries, but few have touched the spot in a more tender place, or have appealed more strongly to the average run of men, than that which will shortly be put upon sale at every bar in town. In the meantime, Bacchus, the jolly old dog, laughs in his sleeve, and the manufacturers of cloves, it is said, are looking aghast at each other and wondering what is to become of them.

THE POOR IN SUMMER.

The sum of actual want, and of apprehension that is almost worse than want, that is caused in New York city alone by the neglect of the charitable to provide money for summer's afflicted poor, and by the carelessness of the comfortably situated in the matter of paying trifling debts before leaving their homes, is almost beyond computation. No one can realize it who has not spent summers in the city. It is stated by a reliable "mercantile agency" that seven-eights of the failures among petty tradespeople are in summer, and that most of them are directly traceable to their inability to collect their just dues in time to be of most service to them.—Harper's Bazar.

FOR PERRYSBURG.

The Steamer Burt leaves Jefferson St. dock to-morrow, (Sunday) at 10 a. m. 2 and 4:30 p. m. also a grand Moonlight Excursion at 8 p. m. Good Music.

STONES IN NEW MEXICO.

Until recently New Mexico has not figured very extensively in the production of precious stones. Although nearly all kinds of precious stones, including diamonds, have been found in the territory, and the evidences are unmistakable that mining for precious stones had been carried on very extensively many years ago in different parts of the territory, no attempt has been made until a year or more ago to interest capital and commence mining for gems in a systematic way. Heretofore Indians have had a monopoly of the business, and they have found it very lucrative. For many years curiosity hunters have known that inferior specimens of turquoise could be found in the Burro mountains, about twenty miles from Silver City. They were the rejected stones that had been thrown away with the waste material from a mine which had been worked, probably, hundreds of years ago. Last year a company was formed in New York to work the turquoise mines there. The turquoise is found in seams and also in the form of geodes. Occasionally enough is found in what is termed a "nest" to pay for three months' labor. Several gem experts have visited the territory in the past year and a number of sales are now pending.

DID YOU KNOW

That W. O. Field, Hotel Madison, was serving elegant 6 o'clock dinners?

SEE OUR MENU!

Tomato, with Rice.

Boiled Muscalonge, Cream Sauce.

Lettuce. Radishes. Queen Olives.
Chouchau. Young Onions. Small Onions.

Boiled Tongue, Tomato Sauce.

Pineapple Ice.

Roast Sirloin of Beef, au Jus.
Fried Spring Chicken, on Toast, with Cream Sauce.
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.

Small Tenderloin, with Green Peas.
Sweet Breads, Stewed in Cream.
Banana Fritters, with Clarot Sauce.

Shrimp Salad.

New Potatoes in Cream.
Asparagus on Toast.
New Beets. Sliced Tomatoes
Mashed Potatoes.
Cucumbers. New Peas.

Snow Pudding, Custard Sauce.
Gooseberry Pie. Rhubarb Pie.
Strawberries and Cream.
Assorted Cake. Vanilla Ice Cream.
Assorted Fruits. Nuts and Raisins.
Cream Cheese. Swiss Cheese. Crackers.
Coffee. Tea. Milk.

THE CURSE OF IDLENESS.

Minister—Now, think carefully, and I'm sure you'll be able to say that at some time you were sorry for the idle life you led.

Convict—I have, sir.

Minister—Ah! Just as I thought. When was it?

Convict—When I was doing solitary confinement.—New York Evening Sun.

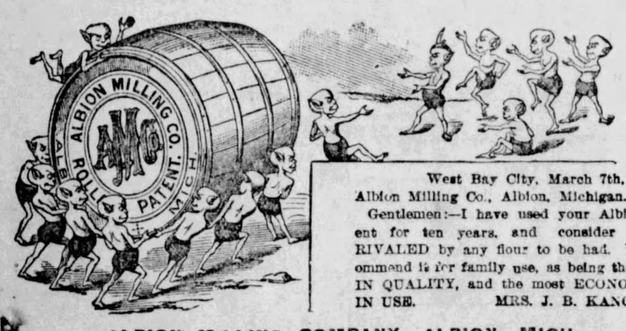
Bieber's Blood Bitters.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.



West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

! ! ! THE ! ! !

HASSENZAHL CROCKERY COMPANY.

BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

The Best Goods ! ! !

! ! ! For the Least Money.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

The Michigan Central Loses a Big Case.

Close of the Scottish Rite Reunion—Major Overman Resigns—Killed by the Cars—Other News.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS

Called to Order by President Puck for Consultation.

President Puck has called a meeting of the First ward democratic club at the wigwam on Stickney avenue, for this evening, and a full attendance of the members is requested.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Willie Morris, a Thirteen-Year-Old Boy, Meets His Death.

Yesterday afternoon Willie Morris, a 13-year-old boy residing on First street, was struck by a locomotive in the Pennsylvania yards. The lad expired shortly after being struck. No one seems to know how the accident occurred.

DETWILER'S SALE.

Comes Up to Expectations—Still in Progress.

Yesterday was the first day of I. H. Detwiler & Co.'s special sale af Elm and Maplewood addition lots and it was a success, hands down. During the day over 2,000 people came and went, and lots were sold until darkness prevented any further transactions. At night the sale showed 30 lots disposed of, amounting to $11,000. It is expected that to-day will double yesterday's result.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

Flint, the Mesmerist, Will Appear at the People's.

The People's theater has been crowded all week with delighted audiences, witnessing the marvelous performances of Dr. Flint, the mesmerist. The famous doctor will appear to-morrow evening and all next week. He gives an amusing, interesting and instructive exhibition of the hypnotic powers on a score of subjects taken from the audience every evening and all who attend will receive the full worth of their money.

THE BIOGRAPHY

Of the Editor of Toledo's Woman's Paper Will Appear in the Arena.

Mrs. C. Q. Murphy, editor of the Toledo Woman's Recorder, has received the following letter from Helen M. Winston, of Massachusetts:

My dear Mrs. Murphy: I want your picture and some facts about your newspaper history for an article I have been asked to prepare for the Arena. Will you kindly send them and oblige, yours cordially, HELEN M. WINSTON.
Jamaica Plains, Mass.

105 YEARS OF LIFE.

Death of a Lady Who Was Born Before the Federal Constitution Was Adopted.

Mrs. Catherine Couder, long and favorably known here, has just died at her home in Rochester at the age of 105 years. Mrs. Couder was the mother of Jacob Couder, who lived in the Fifth ward, and whose death occurred last spring. She had two sons, Peter and Jacob, the one was a soldier in the federal army. The entire famil has been noted for its longevity of life.

BIG VERDICT.

Against the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

The verdict of the term. for personal injury, was awarded in common pleas court late last evening.

The case was that of Ignace Flick against the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the amount of the verdict was $4,500.

It was an action to recover $15,000 damages for personal injury sustained by the defendant while in the employ of the defendant.

BELLMAN, MACHEN & CO.

Sue to Recover for Losses in the Fire Last February.

In common pleas court to-day, Bellman, Machen & Co., successors of Walter Brown & Co., doing a cold storage and wholesale meat business by their attorneys, King & Tracy, sued the Farmers' Insurance company, of Cincinnati, to recover $1,500 on an insurance policy made payable by reason of damage to the company's plant near Manhattan, February 6, 1892.

The plaintiffs claim that the loss amounted to $1,127.47, and that the defendants were duly notified and furnished with proof of the loss, but that no part of the loss has been paid.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Under the Auspices of the Unknown Four."

Everybody expected that the concert at the Clark Street M. E. church last evening would be fine, and the only disappointments were pleasant ones, as the singers, who are all well known musicians, excelled themselves, and surprised and delighted their friends. The brilliant piano playing of Mrs. Parks, the cornet duets by Messrs. Lott and Canfield, the singing of Mr. and Mrs. St. John and Mr. and Mrs. Leibius, merited the hearty applause received. The Unknown Four are to be congratulated, and it is hoped the deserved success of their entertainment will induce them to repeat it.

OHIO MUSIC TEACHERS'

Annual Convention—Toledo Musicians Should Feel an Interest.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Ohio Music Teachers' association will be held at Cleveland, July 4 and 5, and a program of rare merit has been prepared. Among the participants is Mrs. Geo. P. Hook, of Toledo. It is to be regretted that Toledo musicians do not take a greater interest in this organization. A cordial invitation is extended to its many musicians to become members. It was possible last year to secure this convention for Toledo, but Prof. Mathias and the few others present were fearful as to its result. With harmony and a good local membership, success would surely follow, hence it is desired that as many as can will attend the convention on the 4th. Prof. Mathias, who is one of the vice presidents of the state body, will be glad to furnish information as to the organization.

MAJOR OVERMAN

Resigns from Uncle Sam's Engineering Corps.

This morning's Cleveland Leader has the following relative to Major Overman, which will be of interest in this city, where the gentleman is well known:

"The case against Maj. L. C. Overman came to an end to-day by the acceptance of his resignation. This was not entirely unexpected. Twice before the major has tendered his resignation, but its acceptance was declined. In regard to the second series of charges preferred against him, it was found upon examination, that for various reasons it would be difficult if not impossible to convict him. In any event, his usefulness as an officer of the engineering corps was at an end, and it was decided that under all circumstances the best thing that could be done was to accept his resignation, which the president did to-day. The resignation takes effect September 20, and until that time the major is granted leave of absence with permission to go abroad. Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, had little to say in regard to the matter. He had little to say in reply. 'The case is finally disposed of,' he remarked, and Maj. Overman will soon retire from the army. There was nothing else to do but accept his resignation. I do not wish to go into the details of the matter. It is clear that Overman was guilty of wrong-doing, and the finding and sentence of the court-martial which sat at Cleveland should have been very different. The conduct of Maj. Overman is the first blot upon the record of the engineer corps of the army during its existence. Never before has any officer been guilty of crookedness in the management of public funds. We are all proud of its record and regretted exceedingly that any offense had been committed. We trusted and believed in Overman. He had a good character both as an officer and a gentleman. We are sorry to have him retire from the service under a cloud. That is all I care to say about the matter.'"

JOAN OF ARC GIRLS

Will Give a Moonlight Excursion on the Pastime.

Joan of Arc assembly met at Clarke's hall last night and postponed the nomination of officers, as all the retiring officers have not handed in their reports. It was decided to give a moonlight ride on the steamer Pastime on Monday evening, July 18. There will be good music, dancing and special attractions.

THEY WILL TRY AGAIN.

Toledo Republican Club Called on for the Third Time.

The apathy in the republican ranks is shown from the fact that the third call has been issued for a meeting of the Republican club, and this time Saturday evening is named. An explanation is offered by some of the faithful that a gathering was not possible while Col. Bonner was out of the city, but now that he is home, Col. Joe's enthusiasm is expected to be infused into the rest of the boys. The result will be awaited with interest.

ABOUT PARKS.

Another Meeting of East Toledo Citizens on the Subject.

A number of East Toledo citizens met at the office of W. H. Tucker last evening in an adjourned session of a meeting held a short time ago for the purpose of discussing the project of parks for East Toledo. The park commissioners have signified their intention of establishing a park in this part of the city, and the object of these gatherings was to figure on the best location; Capt. Brown presided, and D. H. James acted as secretary.

The various sites were taken up and talked over, the favor being about equally divided between the Collins tract and a site on Oak and Fifth streets.

A committee consisting of the following named gentlemen was appointed to confer with the park commissioners as to an appropriation for park purposes in East Toledo: W. H. Tucker, T. R. Wickenden, Richard Garner, W. J. Bitter and Charles Russell.

THE ELOCUTIONISTS.

National Convention To Be Held in New York City.

Next Monday in New York city occurs the first national convention of elocutionists that the world has ever known. For several months E. S. Werner, of that city, has been sending circulars to all elocutionists urging them to attend the convention, and as an inducement has given them the privilege of reciting or talking upon some favorite theory of their art. Mr. Werner has placed the membership tickets for the entire convention, including an elegant banquet, at the remarkably low rate of one dollar. This is a move in the right direction that will serve to revolutionize and purify the great mass of readers who pass as elocutionists who are imitationists and give to the public only crude mannerisms for a beautiful art. Toledo will be represented at the convention.

ALLEN STREET MISSION.

Program of Exercises for Next Monday Evening.

The Junior Y. P. S. C. E. of Allen Street Mission have arranged an interesting program for next Monday evening, as follows:

Song, Rally—Society.
Piano song—Lucy Koelker.
Recitation—Carrie Frederick.
Piano solo—May Hugh.
Recitation—Master Harry Baugh.
Duet—Misses Feitz.
Recitation—Mrs. Case.
Song, trio—Misses Fagan, Murbach and Hugh.
Song, trio—Misses Wetcher, Weis and Hooper.
Recitation—Lilian Hooper.
Harp duet—Lucy Weis and Bertha Wetcher.
Recitation—Ida Christensen.
Song—Ada Knowles and Bessie Krissman.
Closing song—Society.

TOLEDO'S FRENCH PEOPLE

Celebrate St. John's Day in Royal Manner.

The national Canadian feast, St. Jean Baptiste day, was celebrated at Memorial hall last evening in a most delightful manner.

The entertainment committee arranged a splendid program, which was participated in by the scholars of St. Joseph's school.

There were recitations by A. Jacobs, H. Monnette, N. Roache, I. Trembly; songs by Fannie Blanchett, Josie Laurence, L. Nouvant; a chorus by Ed J. Goulet, J. B. Poulin, H. G. Oliger and Louis Lennem.

The committee also arranged a very pretty drama in two acts, which was rendered in a very entertaining manner by the young ladies who took part. The program concluded with an address by Dr. Richard Whiteford.

Refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening devoted to a general good time.

ENOCH T. CARSON'S PICTURE

Will Hang in Toledo—Close of the Scottish Rite Reunion.

The splendid reunion of the Scottish Rite Bodies in the valley of Toledo was brought to a delightful conclusion last evening. After the work was finished, the knights and their ladies adjourned to the banquet hall, which was beautifully decorated, and there spent several hours discussing a bounteous feast and listening to some excellent speeches. Sir Chas. T. Lewis presided over the banquet in a becoming manner, and as toast-master added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Responses were made by Sir C. E. Bliven, of Chicago, and Sir Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, after which Sir Clarence E. Armstrong in a neat address, presented to the Scottish Rite bodies in Toledo, a splendid portrait of Enoch T. Carson, of Cincinnati, who is the representative of the supreme council and the highest rite man in the state. This was accepted on behalf of the Toledo body by C. T. Lewis, with a few appropriate remarks. Several other knights were heard from, informally, and the reunion closed.

A. O. U. W.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Great Order.

A trial in the common pleas court, in which the A. O. U. W. was made to appear as defendant, was a case wherein guardians for the minor children had been appointed by the probate judge of Lucas county, Ohio, and the probate judge of Calhoun county, Michigan. It was to determine who was the legal guardian that the action was brought into court. The order has withheld the money until the proper guardian might be legally determined.

The several lodges will elect their officers at the last meeting in June and install them at the first meeting in July.

The membership in Ohio is in excess of that of any previous time in its history.

The last levy for capita tax was made in June, and will be due at the office of the Grand Recorder, together with the semi-annual report, after the first meeting in July.

Past Grand Master Killinger, of Massillon, was in the city an hour yesterday en route to Chicago.

The lodge attendance has been unusually large recently.

The supreme lodge has closed its labors at Helena, but the proceedings have not all been received in Toledo.

HOUSE GIRLS SCARCE.

General Housework Is Avoided as Though It Was a Plague.

There is one field of labor at least, where the production does not equal the demand. The public employment bureau is beseiged with calls for girls to do general housework; the Bee's want columns contain numerous advertisements for girls to do work in this line, while the class who could fill this long felt want, are asking for positions in offices, factories, shops, boarding houses or hotels, anything and everything rather than housework in a private family. Whether the reason of all this is the small wages paid, the hard work required, or the stigma put by silly people on a "hired girl," whether any, or all of these reasons are responsible for the cause, the effect remains the same—the demand for house girls is increasing, and the supply diminishing. The following full report of the free employment office for the week ending June 23, illustrates this fact:

	Males.	Females.
Situations wanted	66	24
Help wanted	76	56
Situations procured	52	23

Situations wanted:	Females.
General housework	6
Assist housework	4
Second work	2
Nurse girls	3
Dining room girls	1
Marine cook	1
General hotel and boarding house	7
Total	24

Help wanted:	Females.
Girls for general housework	26
Girls to assist housework	3
Cooks	5
Nurse girls	4
Work by the day	3
Dining room girls	6
Chamber maids	2
General hotel and boarding house	7
Total	56

Situations Procured:	
General housework	7
Assist housework	3
Nurse girls	1
Dining room girls	2
Chambermaids	2
Second girl	1
Work by the day	3
General hotel and boarding house	4
Total	23

JULY WEATHER.

Average of the Month from Observations During Twenty-one Years.

United States Weather Observer E. A. Hanner furnishes the following statement, compiled from the record of observations for the month of July, taken at this station during a period of twenty-one years:

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 72 degrees; the warmest July was that of 1880, with an average of 77 degrees; the coldest July was that of 1891, with an average of 68 degrees; the highest temperature during any July was 99 degrees on the 17th, 1887; the lowest temperature during any July was 49 degrees on the 13th, 1888, and 8th and 27th, 1891.

Precipitation—Average for the month, 3.20 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 6.22 inches in 1880; the least monthly precipitation was 0.86 inches in 1890; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.85 inches on July 26th, 1878.

Average number of cloudless days, 10; average number of partly cloudy day, 15; average number of cloudy days, 6.

The prevailing winds have been from the southwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any July was 40 miles on the 5th, 1876, and 1st, 1877.

Presque Isle | Toledo's favorite resort, with its many attractions, is now open, and crowds of people take the steamer Pastime to visit it every day.

The people that make up the show at Presque Isle are from Barlow Bros.' minstrels and Flora Moore's company.

Summer school, Toledo Business College, Monday. Read ad.

INDIAN TROUBLE.

Flagstaff, Ariz., June 25.—Lot Smith, a Mormon bishop, has been killed near Tuba City by Navajo Indians. He had many quarrels lately relative to his right to pasture his sheep on the Indians' ranch, and it was one of these that resulted in his death. Deceased was prominent during Brigham Young's regime at Salt Lake City.

Boys, there is fun ahead, and the New York Fireworks Store, on St. Clair street, near the Boody House, will furnish you more fireworks for 10 cents than you can buy elsewhere for a quarter.

STEAMER BURT

For Perrysburg to-morrow at 10 a. m. 2 and 4:30 p. m. Also grand Moonlight Excursion at 8 p. m.

Every boy in the city can get enough fireworks for 10 cents, at the New York Fireworks store to insure him a good time.

Presque Isle | Is lovely now. Cool shades, healthful lake breezes. Steamer Pastime leaves 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Thomson & Duclos, the kings of musical comedy, with their own company, at Presque Isle opera house one week, commencing Sunday, June 26.

The New York Fireworks Store, St. Clair street, between Madison and Jefferson, has revolutionized the fireworks trade in Toledo. Everybody buys more—all houses sell more. People have learned more about them.

Summer school, Toledo Business College, Monday. Read ad.

CLARKE OLIVER DEAD.

Boston, June 25.—Clark Oliver, the marine painter, died at Amesbury yesterday, aged 68. Some of his works are widely known particularly "Kearsage," copies of which have been made in steel.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years. Tries Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit. Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from scrofula sores on her back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, and all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and to-day she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable,
25 Sayles Street, Cleveland, O.

Scrofula Ten Years

I had a running sore in my ear of a scrofula nature for ten years. Had been treated by several physicians, but obtained no relief until I tried CUTICURA, which healed it up in a few days. This was more than three years ago, and I have had no trouble with it since. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES unexcelled for the diseases you claim to cure.

MRS. R. A. WOODFORD,
Scatterwood, So. Dak.

Cuticura Remedies

Are the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

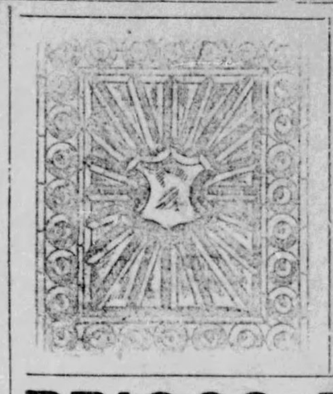
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials mailed free.

LOVE LIGHT, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS,

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.



ART GLASS AND MANTLES!

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

COMFORT IN SHOES

Cannot be had unless the Shoes are perfect fitting . . . . . .

A perfect fitting Shoe costs money. The lasts, patterns, models—the experimenting, costs a small fortune.

We fit the feet scientifically. Do you know what that means?

COMFORT! EASE!

When your feet hurt you,
You're sick at heart,
You're sick in mind,
You're unfit for business.

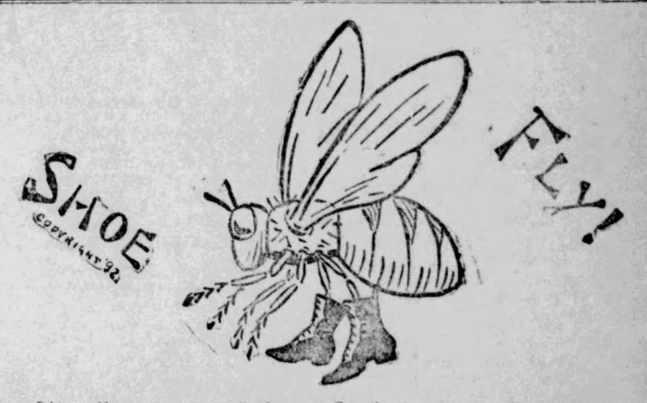
LEND US YOUR FEET TO FIT.

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger, Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant.

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO



Literally we cannot shoe a fly, but we can shoe any man, woman or child to their entire satisfaction. It's a good thing for everybody to wear shoes, otherwise where would be the sense of our keeping shoes for everybody? We have everything in the line of shoes that anybody wants. You state what you want and we do the rest, and give your feet a rest, too. We have the Oxford Ties in many different qualities and at many different prices; and all the kinds of shoes that the most fastidious would desire to have.

L. STRASBURGER,

341 SUMMIT STREET.

When on Your Outing

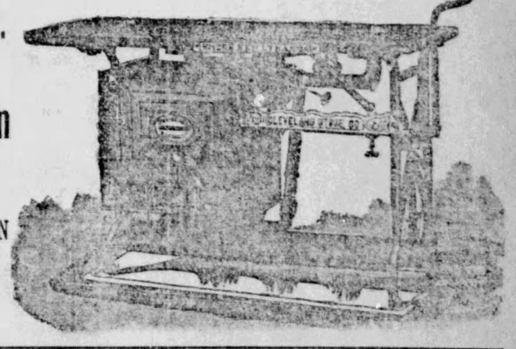
Be sure you have the Bee sent to you every day. It will add greatly to the enjoyment of your vacation to read the news in your favorite home paper.

The address can be changed as often as you desire without extra cost.

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.



Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND LOGAN STREETS.

Phone 572.

TOLEDO SUMMER :: SCHOOL!

Business AND Shorthand School

Opens Monday 27 and continues five weeks. Special classes for those who have failed to make their grade. Review classes for teachers. Tuition $5. Penmanship, Business and Shorthand courses, regular rates. Graduates of the High School and all desiring to pursue any of the above courses are earnestly invited to visit the school in session. Remember this institution has been under the management of Mr. Davis for 11 years, and that the teacher of shorthand has had three years' practical experience in office work in this city. Note location—516-528 Summit st., near the Steadman monument. Phone 1021.

M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

PERHAPS . .

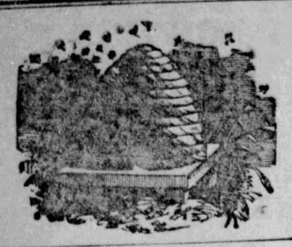
You have a difficult foot to fit. Try the Ladies' Shoe Parlors for your next pair of shoes . . . .

Hill Brothers,

333 Superior St.,

Bet. Adams and Madison.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's . . Shoes Only . .



THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President.
ADLIA E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.

For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.

For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

The Tariff Plank.

Except for the democratic courage of Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, of Ohio, the democratic party would have a heretical tariff plank in its national platform that would disgrace the party.

The inside history of this matter is interesting and seems necessary to be of record, because the admirers of Henry Watterson, and his own newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, are giving him credit which does not belong to him.

The committee on resolutions was dominated by Editor Jones, of the St. Louis Republic, and Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin. Henry Watterson was not a member of the committee. When the tariff plank was under discussion in committee, Mr. Neal, who represented the state of Ohio, called attention to its heresy and apologetic nature and offered a substitute declaring for a tariff for revenue only. The chairman of the committee declined to entertain his motion. Mr. Neal then demanded a call of the states in committee on his proposition, and even this demand was denied. Thereupon, Mr. Neal notified the committee that he should appeal to the convention. He did so with the best tariff plank the party ever adopted, and the best tariff speech of the convention. Mr. Neal scored a victory alike creditable to himself, his state and his party.

Mr. Henry Watterson's connection with the debate in convention was incidental to and made possible only by Mr. Neal's masterly and courageous work, and it is of recollection to every person who attended the convention that in the passage of words between Vilas and Watterson, Mr. Vilas had decidedly the better of the tilt, his reference to the official report of the convention of 1884 placing the Kentuckian in an awkward position on the tariff question. The convention was with Mr. Neal, and upon his motion the roll of states was called and the substitute was adopted as the tariff plank of the democratic party.

Astonishing as was the action of the general committee, it is even more astonishing that chivalrous Col Watterson would now permit his friends and his own newspaper to claim honors for himself which clearly belong to Larry Neal, of Ohio. The party could not have made a consistent campaign on the Jones-Vilas resolution and candidate Cleveland could not have justified it with the famous message of 1887. Now the party stands where it belongs, as a tariff-for-revenue-only advocate, and to the courage and democracy of Larry Neal does the party now owe its sound and impregnable position.

Again, the Negro Question

The negroes of Kentucky have decided, in convention assembled, to test in the courts the constitutionality of the "Separate Coach" bill. It is proposed to raise $5,000 for the purpose and employ Col. Ingersoll as attorney. This is the first time a special car on railway trains was ever objected to by those invited to occupy it. Somebody should insist upon the abolishment of the emigrant car. The attempt to compel people, by law, to accept as associates all persons should not stop with the colored population.

The whole trouble is the result of the meddling of northern politicians, who are striving to manufacture campaign sentiment out of negro persecution and to stir up the negro himself to insurrection. The truth of this is apparent when we consider that the negroes left to their own choice flock together in any northern town or locality. A law to compel them to mix into white neighborhoods and to compel white people to accept such condition would be as reasonable as a law to compel blacks and whites to travel together, when left to themselves they would choose separate coaches as they do residences. The negro has a right to demand as good accommodations for the same money, and there is no call for any further fuss about the Kentucky provision, except as said, the republicans need Sambo and his persecutions for the campaign.

The "Angel Side."

In the same city where the great convention was in session, Mr. Blaine had come, bowed with sorrow to bury the son as dear to his heart as life itself. A few days before, in the full glow and strength of his young manhood, he had stood in convention hall in Minneapolis and heard the thunders of applause at every mention of his father's name. Filial love and parental pride knit the hearts of the family in yet closer communion when the disappointment came. Then the blow given by the stealthy hand of death, the last and most crushing of all. The resolutions of sympathy for the great man in his depth of sorrow, passed by a convention of his fiercest political enemies, had the touch of sincerest kindliness. The act was a creditable and a graceful one and shows that the callous formed over men's hearts by bitter political strife is easily penetrated, and the tender pulse of sympathy beats warm and true under and through it all.

A Serious Drawback.

George William Curtis, whom the republicans are prone to quote as a lofty-minded statesman when he says a word of commendation for them, and as an imbecile old gentleman when he denounces their methods, mentions a serious drawback to the success of the Harrison ticket:

It is undeniable that a high tariff involves immense political corruption, and with that corruption the republican party is identified. To secure protection, industrial interests will willingly pay. The "fat-frying circular" is therefore a natural result of a high-tariff campaign, and such a circular is a sign of enormous corruption. This taint of corruption, which the circumstances of the campaign of 1888 deepened, is one of the serious drawbacks of the republican party as the campaign of 1892 opens.

Said the "special" of a Toledo organ last night, "Tammany went home uglier than it came." This was followed by a telegraph dispatch quoting Tammany's pledge: "We will support Cleveland just as heartily as we would have supported Hill. The New York delegation will go home and work loyally for the ticket." Readers of such journalistic eccentricities are always amused if not informed. The "special" man's characterization of "such men as Hendricks, Voorhees and Gray" will fall with crushing weight on Indiana. "This is the worst convention ever held in the country," said he (and the first one the young man ever attended).

There is luck in odd numbers and combinations. There are 9 letters in the name of each candidate on the democratic ticket and the letters 3, 4 and 5 are the same in both. Drop 1, 7, 8, 9, and Cleveland stands "level." Drop 1, 2, 9, and Stevenson is "even so." There are "leaven," "land," "leal" and a "clean" great "deal" besides, in "Cleveland;" there are "seventeen sonnets," "sons" of "yes," "noses," "nets," a present "tense" and "no nonsense," "test notes" and "even tons" of "votes" in Stevenson, and with both of them we "can elect" the ticket.

Republicans of Vermont yesterday named a state ticket, indorsed the administration of President Harrison, and denounced the "suppression of the negro vote."

Right enough from the standpoint of a Vermont republican. President Harrison has a campaign "force-bill" document in his pocket and his administration decreed to the Vermonters a good many easy-come dollars out of the people's treasury, as their reward for maple sap-boiling.

This question of war taxation in times of peace is receiving most earnest attention from the thinkers of the country, irrespective of party lines. Delano B. Williamson, always a republican and a former attorney general of Indiana, has declared for Cleveland and will talk and work for him. He says, "there must be an end of war taxation." A good many more of his party are waking up to an understanding of the matter.

The calm, indifferent tone of the English press on nominations for the presidency in this country is simply exasperating at a time like this, when republicans are having British gold poured out on the democratic cause like water.

It is not easy to say "Hurrah for Cleveland and Stevenson," but "'rah for Cleve and Steve," that's glib enough.

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL

Involving Prominent Residence Property.

Twenty Acres in the Seventh Ward Sells for $55,000.

A sale involving property of immense value, located in a prominent part of the city, was closed to-day, and the instruments are now on record.

The real estate in question is a third interest in the Andrews tract, consisting of 20 acres bought of the Andrew estate by John Newton, E. W. Newton, James Winans and Judge E. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland. And the price paid was $55,000.

There are 60 acres in the tract, which has been platted and will be placed on the market at once, there being about 300 lots, of which the recent purchasers own 100. The piece is owned by three interests, namely, the Baldwin estate, the Marsh estate and the Andrews estate, the latter interests being sold to-day.

The property is in a most desirable locality for fine residence sites, being bounded by Collingwood avenue on the east and Detroit avenue on the west, and intersected by Delaware avenue and Islington street, parallel north and south, and Parkwood, Scotswood, Robinwood, Glenwood, Maplewood, Lawrence, Hollywood, and a part of Detroit avenues east and west. It lies directly across Collingwood avenue from Kensington. These streets will all be opened up and paved, and every improvement made to put the property on sale in first-class shape.

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

There is no gainsaying the proposition that Mr Cleveland holds a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people. He is weakest with the politicians. His record as president is that of a man who, though stubborn and self-confident, sought to do what he believed to be right.—Utica Press.

The republican organs which are counting upon democratic dissensions to help the Harrison ticket are counting beyond their cost. The democrats of all states will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder for the Chicago ticket, and they will fight to win. The people are with the democracy.—Syracuse Courier.

The democratic national convention at Chicago early this morning nominated Grover Cleveland for president, giving him a little more than the necessary two-thirds majority on the first ballot. This was a bold action in response to a popular demand for the ex-president on the part of the democratic masses.—Syracuse Herald.

Grover Cleveland is a democrat. By birth, instinct, education, habit and conviction he is a democrat. There is no principle or policy of democracy, no cherished tradition or deep present purpose of the party, to which he is not devoted. Could any candidate have a better title and claim than this to the support of all democrats?—New York World.

The present democratic tariff utterance is brave and right and suited to the times. Quite possibly it may have been thrust upon this convention by opponents of Mr. Cleveland for the purpose of embarrassing his canvass. Any way, it will clear the atmosphere and join the issue between the parties, by giving the democrats a principle to battle for that has unqualified support of a majority of the electors of the United States.—New York Telegram.

With respect to these three republican issues of McKinleyism, of extravagance in national expenditure and of federal interference in the south, Grover Cleveland represents the democratic opposition. He is committed by his message of 1887 to a reduction of the tariff on manufactured articles, to the free-listing of raw materials and to a policy of everlasting hostility to combinations of capital that employ the tariff as a screen behind which to prey on the people. As to billion dollarism, his whole career illustrates his fidelity to the principle of administrative and legislative economy. When his administration is obliged to pick and scrape to avoid the appearance of a deficit.—Rochester Herald.

All patriotic democrats are rejoiced to learn that the convention has so wisely performed the duty assigned it, for it is the general conviction that if Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected no other democratic candidate could be. Mr. Cleveland has a stronger hold upon the masses of the American people than any other living man, and that he will be triumphantly elected there can be no doubt. All who are true democrats, even if they have endeavored to secure the selection of another candidate, will bow to the will of the majority and loyally support the ticket.—Dunkirk Advertiser and Union.

The fight that Tammany Hall and the New York delegates made for Senator Hill must have challenged the admiration of every man who witnessed last night's scenes on the convention floor. In the face of overwhelming odds, with the result clearly foreshadowed, it was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of loyalty and devotion ever witnessed. They fought like tigers to the last ditch, yielding inch by inch, but at last surrendering like true democrats to the majority and pledging complete submission to the will of the convention. Gov. Flower himself moved to make the nomination unanimous and every delegate from this state voted in the affirmative. This means a loyal support to the ticket by Tammany Hall. It means that all the bitter things that have been said and all he animosities that have been engendered, will be buried in the leaky wigwam at Chicago, and left behind.—Oswego Palladium.

TAKEN INTO COURT.

Natural Gas Certificates of Indebtedness.

Creditors Would Like to Get Their Money.

An Interesting Case Filed by King and Tracy to Settle a Long Disputed Question.

A suit was filed in United States court to-day growing out of the recent contention involving the authority of the city natural gas trustees to contract debts, above a certain sum, full particulars of which appeared in the Bee as they transpired.

It will also be remembered that the circuit court of the county some time ago rendered a decision in the case of Newton et al against the city, in which the council was permanently enjoined from issuing bonds to pay gas certificates.

This court also held that the gas trustees had no authority to contract these and other debts.

Subsequent legislation, as a relief, will also be remembered.

This is a very important suit, for the reason that it is a test case and the validity of over $100,000 worth of claims against the city hinge upon its result.

The case is brought by Attorneys King & Tracy and E. W. Tolerton, and is drawn on the theory that the trustees had authority to purchase material and make contracts for work and labor, but that if the board had no such authority then the act passed by the legislature satisfied all contracts and made them valid debts.

The creditors held a meeting some time ago, and in conclusion drafted a petition, which was afterwards presented to the city council, requesting that some provision be made for the payment of the claims.

The council, however, took no action in the matter.

The creditors as a result of subsequent consultation, concluded that, if the council had passed an ordinance to issue bonds to pay the claims, the project would have been blocked by an injunction in the state courts, and thus payment would be indefinitely delayed. They therefore decided that a suit in the federal court would be a safe, proper and speedy way to determine the validity of their claims.

The title of the suit is the Jarecki Manufacturing company against Toledo.

The plaintiff claims Pennsylvania as its place of residence and that it was organized June 2, 1874.

The petition states that the city, by its natural gas trustees, while constructing a natural gas plant, purchased of the plaintiff certain material for the purpose of completing the same at prices agreed upon by the trustees, amounting to $16,618.83; that the defendant took possession of the material and is in use of the same at the present time.

Judgment in this sum is prayed for.

THE STRIKERS ARE FIRM

No Street Cars Running in Cleveland.

Sympathizers Take Sides With the Union Men.

Trouble is Feared If the Company Persist in Running With Non-Union Men.

Cleveland, O., June 25.—At noon to-day several thousand people gathered in the public square and made a lively onslaught upon a couple of East Cleveland cars manned by non-union employes.

A number of stones were thrown, and one of the motormen had his eyes filled with sand.

After the mob had stopped the cars, the police made a raid and arrested one man, after which the crowd allowed the cars to pass.

Early this morning three non-union men named Scott, Meur and Schaffer appeared at the East Cleveland company's Central avenue barn and were immediately attacked by strikers. Later two more appeared, but were chased away.

One car was run down town on the Broadway line early this morning. When it reached the public square a crowd of people who sympathized with the strikers sidetracked it, and it remained there all day.

The East Cleveland people declare they will run cars through to Lakeview. If they do this, trouble is almost sure to follow. The strikers appointed a committee this forenoon to consult with the officials of the companies and modify the demands made when the tie-up was ordered. The companies refused to treat with the committees and a settlement is, therefore, as far away as ever.

TO DINE LACEY.

He Will Have a Grand Blow Out in Washington.

Washington, June 25.—The friends of Comptroller Lacey propose to have a complimentary dinner in his honor on June 29, the occasion of his retirement from official life to accept the position of president of the Bankers' National bank of Chicago. The dinner will be a most sumptuous one. The committee in charge is O. L. Spaulding, Edwin Willetts, C. P. Lincoln and R. H. Thaver.

AN AUXILIARY NAVAL CRUISER.

New York, June 25.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para made a successful test trip yesterday morning to prove her fitness as an auxiliary naval cruiser. Capt. James L. Lockwood is proud of his vessel, for she made an average of fourteen and a half knots an hour on a four hours' trip, while an average of not more than fourteen knots is required.

LIFE PRISONER PARDONED.

Columbus, O., June 25.—Upon recommendation of the state board of pardons Governor McKinley pardoned Patrick Dunn, a life prisoner, sent in from Summit county in 1879 for second degree murder. The prisoner is now 70 years old, and killed a man whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with his wife.

CORN IN GOOD SHAPE.

Deshler, O., June 25.—(Special)—The present prospect for good corn and wheat crops is very flattering.

A TRINITY CONVENTION.

It is a pretty big affair that can divide itself into three sections at its first demonstration. This is what the Retail Furniture Dealers' convention will do. It is to be open in three cities, July 12, next: Grand Rapids, New York and Cincinnati. Its avowed object is to correct abuses that the individual dealer has to stand from manufacturers, railroad companies and unprincipled dealers. Mr. J. Chauvin, of Butte, Montana, the largest furniture dealer in the northwest, is the father of the movement. The Cincinnati section will consist of 2,000 delegates and a good-natured strife is on between Cincinnati and Grand Rapids as to which city shall entertain its guests the more sumptuously. Nearly five thousand dealers have signified their intention to attend. The invitation is general and railroads make special rates. Toledo dealers will attend the Grand Rapids convention. Mr. Chauvin has accepted the invitation to address that branch of the great meeting.

A FLOODED CITY.

High Water at Galena, Ill., Causes Great Damage.

Galena, Ill., June 25.—The terrific rainfall of Wednesday night has proved the most disastrous of any storm ever before experienced in this locality.

The Galena river rose at the rate of an inch a minute, and Main street was flooded and row boats were resorted to as the only means of crossing the street and obtaining entrance into some of the buildings.

The basement and lower floors of every business house in town were flooded with deep water. At the Lawrence hotel the water stood seven feet deep on the dining-room floor, and at the European hotel the parlor was several feet under water. Business men attempting to rescue books and papers found themselves up to their necks in water in their own offices, and were obliged to leave everything in order to escape with their lives.

The custom house floor was flooded two feet deep; also the floor of the Merchants' bank, in which building was located the Western Union telegraph office. The wires of that company were out of order owing to the storm and flood, and all communication with the outside world was a part of the time impossible.

The upper bridge, owned by the Illinois Central, notwithstanding heavy ballast of stone laden freight cars, broke away and was hurled into the river, ballast and all. The heavy iron structure known as the Green street bridge was carried off completely. Landslides obstructed the railroads, as many as twenty of the obstructions covering the Burlington & Northern track between Galena and Galena Junction, a distance of three miles. Seven miles of the Northwestern track is washed away. The amount of damage that has been done to property, both public and personal, cannot be estimated. The heaviest personal financial loss will fall on the lumber dealers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Mrs. Frank Zahm is in Chicago.

Miss Edith Williston is visiting Wauseon friends.

Miss Anna Gorman has returned from the south.

Miss Bessie Carrington has returned from Chicago.

Miss Everett will go away in August for a short trip.

Mrs. Elizabeth Irving left for New York this morning.

Miss Celina Smith, of Oak Harbor, is visiting in Toledo.

Miss Grace Meyer will spend some time in New York.

Mrs. Laden and Miss Anna Laden are guests at Hotel Ontario.

Mrs. Maria Gashne gave a charming whist party last evening.

Mrs. Ward, of Thirteenth street, is contemplating a New York trip.

T. W. Whitney, an attorney of St. Louis, Mich., is in the city to-day.

Mr. Alfred Neel is reported as being some better, although still very ill.

The pupils of the Hoag street school held a jolly picnic at Manhattan yesterday.

Mrs. Sam Lantz is seriously ill. Her many friends will learn of this with regret.

Mrs. William Berg has returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit with Toledo friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cawood are rejoicing over the arrival of a small boy at their home.

Mr. Marsh, salesman at Lamson's, is called to Bryan by the serious illness of his father.

Mr. Herbert Orr will leave home July 1 for Paris, where he is going to continue his education.

The ladies of the Fifth Presbyterian church will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. James Milburn entertained at a course dinner last evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell.

Father Barry, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, East Toledo, contemplates taking an European trip in a few days.

Mrs. L. H. Carpenter and Miss Genevieve leave Monday for New York, where they will attend the national convention of elocution.

Mrs. Horace Martin's Sunday school class gave an enjoyable ice cream social at Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Conger's Thursday evening.

Miss Vesta Dowler will spend her summer vacation in the cities of New York and Boston visiting relatives, and at Cape Ann for rest and recreation.

Miss Pauline Mackie will go to Ann Arbor to attend the annual hop and Miss Alice Walbridge will return with her. With Mrs. Mackie, the young ladies will then go to Washington for a month's visit.

Mr. Edwin Meyers, late of the firm of Andrews, Meyers & Bussey, has removed his family to Akron, where he will engage in business. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers' many friends will regret their departure and wish them prosperity in their new home.

A party of young people went up the river this afternoon and had a jolly picnic. Among the participants were the Misses Baker, Blass and Franklyn, and Messrs. LeBarre, Archur Baker and Frank Roff.

Miss Mary Law, on her vacation tour of western cities, has reached Denver, where she will remain for a few weeks.

Mr. G. W. C. Hadley, of the Bee job rooms, was in Dayton and Columbus this week looking after the interest of the company. He reports trade good.

Jay K. Secor invited a number of friends to a break ride Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6:30 o'clock, after which they were entertained at dinner at the residence of Mr. James Secor. This was followed by a merry dance, Mrs. Wheeler presiding at the piano, at the close of which the young people were taken to their homes in the break. The participants in this pleasant affair were: The Misses Edna Rowland, Mabel Foster and guest, Miss Minert, of Concord, N. H.; Irene Frost, Marie Snydacn, Zoe Moore and Gertrude Marvin, and Messrs. Hubbard Woodbury, Richard Norton, Fred Smith, John Moulton, Joseph Cooper, Harry Brown and Henry Dodge.

BRIGADIER GENERAL KELTON RETIRED.

Washington, June 25.—By direction of the president the retirement from active service on this date, by operation of law, of Brigadier General John C. Kelton, adjutant general of the army, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced. The secretary of war, in transmitting the order, speaks in glowing terms of General Kelton's forty years' of service.

SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Boston, June 25.—The body of the young man who committed suicide in Green's hardware store yesterday, has been identified as that of Charles Roach, aged 23, of St. Johns, N. B., who for six months past had been a patient at the Washingtonian home where he was trying to cure himself of the morphine habit.

NEW BISHOPS.

Halifax, N. S., June 25.—Very Rev. Monsignor Howley, vicar apostolic of the west coast of New Foundland, was consecrated bishop of that vast territory at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday. The archbishop of Halifax and the bishop of St. Johns participated in the ceremony.

A CHICAGO OPPORTUNITY.

The proper time to make investments in Chicago is before the world's fair—on the rising tide. To any one that appreciates this fact and who will send us their name and address we will send, free, a beautifully illustrated book on the wonders of Chicago—"The Way to Win." Address Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Give the boys a quarter with which to buy nine packs best Gold Chop fire crackers, at the New York Fireworks Store, 219 St. Clair street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

The Directors Holding an Important Meeting.

An Extension That Will Give a Direct Line to the Sea.

Rumors That the Road Will be Built from Wheeling to Harrisburg to Connect with the Reading.

Yesterday an important meeting of the directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad company was held in New York. Urgent telegraphic calls were issued to the Toledo directors, Mr. Geo. W. Davis and Mr. Geo. E. Pomeroy, but neither gentleman could get away in time to be present at the meeting, and both are silent as to the results.

Mr. Davis said he had some idea as to the object of the meeting, but could say nothing for publication. In answer to a query he said that another meeting would be held in this city on July 7, and probably nothing definite would be done until then.

Mr. Pomeroy was equally reticent. He showed the reporter an urgent call to attend the meeting, but said he was not prepared to say anything as to the object or the result of the meeting.

Mr. F. B. Swayne, attorney for the Wheeling, is out of the city, probably in New York.

It has always been the hobby of the Wheeling & Lake Erie to extend the line into Wheeling and then to push on through the richest territory of Pennsylvania to Harrisburg, where it would connect with the Reading railroad system, making a direct line from Toledo to New York.

From Wheeling to New York via Harrisburg, a line could be drawn as straight as an arrow. It would be the short route if it is ever built.

Indications are that this is what the Wheeling & Lake Erie is about to do. The notice calling the special meeting states that the increasing of capital stock of the company to $11,500,000 would be considered.

About $4,000,000 increase this means, which amount is to be devoted to increasing rolling stock, depots and completing the line of the road.

The new president, Frank R. Lawrence, of New York, is very desirous, it is said, that the Wheeling shall be numbered among the important lines of the country, and with the Reading to New York this end would be accomplished.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON.

No Word as to Who Will be His Successor.

The Iowan Has Not Yet Seen the President.

The Committee to Meet at the National Capital on Next Monday.

Washington, June 25.—Of course the president is not saying anything to the press in regard to his wishes in the matter of the chairmanship of the republican national committee.

Those nearest to him, however, say it is their belief that the matter is entirely undetermined and that no consultations have yet been held. It is ordinarily supposed that the president's will controls the matter, and that he makes up his mind in advance, but in this case it is intimated that the committee may meet and adjourn, and perhaps meet and adjourn again before a decision is reached.

Chairman Clarkson, whose recent experiences have taught him to take comfort wherever comfort may be had, was enjoying himself at the Arlington this morning and had given instructions that no cards should be sent up to him, reserving his time for members of the national committee, a few of whom were dropping in upon him. "I have not any news, he said, pleasantly, "but I left a good deal of it at Minneapolis. I have not yet seen the president."

Mr. Clarkson said that when the committee meets at 11 o'clock Monday, a new chairman and executive committee will be chosen and these officials will then meet from day to day in this city until the business of preparing for the campaign is disposed of. The reporter left with the impression that if Mr. Harrison did gracefully insist upon Mr. Clarkson's taking the chairmanship of the committee for another term, Mr. Clarkson might not decline an honor that came entirely unsolicited.

In east or west, or north or south,
They to themselves an outrage do,
Who cannot boast a fresh, sweet mouth,
With teeth like pearls begemmed with dew.
When SOZODONT all this supplies,
And works the charm before our eyes.

A KINGDOM IN OHIO.

Zoar, O., is the abiding place of a mystic band of German Communists who hold all property in common, the place being a miniature kingdom within itself. The people, who call themselves Zoarites, own 7,000 acres of land which all lies in one body, about half of the tract being in a high state of cultivation. The original Zoarite purchase was 10,000 acres, but 3,000 have since been sold at a high figure. Every article, implement, device, contrivance or machine used, wrought with or employed in Zoar, is of Zoarite manufacture, and the same may be said of every article worn or eaten, with the exceptions of coffee, tea and spices. The shoes the Zoarites wear are made by their own shoemakers from hides taken from cattle bred and raised on the great community cattle farm. The coal which warms them and cooks their food is dug from their own mines and is burned in stoves cast in their own foundry, from iron smelted in their own furnaces, from ore found in abundance on their own lands. They have community tailors, bakers, weavers, buttermakers, cheesemakers and all other useful artisans and tradesmen. The tailor uses nothing but Zoarite cloth made by the Zoarite weaver from wool sheared from Zoarite sheep. The same may be said of the whole catalogue of manufactures, which certainly gives to Zoar distinctive characteristics unknown to any other American city or community.

CHAHMED.

Miss Van Guyem—Delighted to meet you, Lord Dulstaire.

Lord Dulstaire—Chahmed, 'Im shuah.

Miss Van Guyem—So sorry to miss your call the other day.

Lord Dulstaire—Chahmed—I mean—dweadfully sorwy—

Miss Van Guyem—But I was actually grieved!

Lord Dulstaire—Chahming of you to—ah—ah—

Miss Van Guyem—If I felt it was an admissible question, I should dearly love to ask you how you like America.

Lord Dulstaire—Chahmed—I assure yuh.

Miss Van Guyem—I thought you'd say so. And you went West, I believe. Of course, you were—

Lord Dulstaire—Very much chahmed, weally.

Miss Van Guyem—That just expresses it. But if you stay through the winter you must go to Florida. It will charm you, I know, to enjoy the charming scenery; and the atmospehere is such a charm that you will really be—

Lord Dulstaire—Chahmed, I'm shuah!

NO MORE FOR HIM.

"Talk about a parachute drop!" remarked Detective Lonergan, of Thiel's Agency the other day. "I had an experience the other day which completely throws the parachute out of consideration. I was waiting to meet a man who was engaged upon a tall office building in process of construction. Several workmen were testing the elevators. The man who had the work in charge asked me if I'd like to take a flying trip with him. He assured me that there was not the slightest danger. The air cushion at the bottom of the shaft would stop our descent so gradually that there would be no jar whatever. I thought it would be a novel experience and stepped into the car with him.

"We were upon the seventh floor. As I saw an attendant clamber up above the car with a sharp knife in his hand I began to get nervous and asked what was to be done.

"'Oh, he's going to cut the rope that holds us here and let us drop,' cheerfully answered my companion.

"'But, say!' I cried. 'I don't care about taking such a drop as that. Not by a ——.

"It was too late. I felt the car quiver, and, as it shot downward, I gave an upward jump. I did not touch any part of the car again until it reached the second floor. I wasn't hurt. But when I left the car my hair stood up in true pompadour fashion. I've sworn off—I'll never touch another drop like that."—Chicago Mail.

AN EXTRAVAGANT APPREHENSION.

"What made you leave Philadelphia so suddenly?"

"I was threatened with a coughing fit, and was afraid they'd arrest me for disorderly conduct."—Washington Star.

HIS CONSENT.

Harry—Have you asked her father's consent yet?

Jack—No; he has asked mine.

Harry—Indeed! that's a little unusual.

Jack—Yes, he asked me to consent to stay away hereafter.—New York Herald.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY . . .

Coming events cast their shadows before.

The feeling of utter listlessness, lack of energy, desire to be alone, or the "don't care" feeling, are all shadows of coming events. No woman should permit those symptoms to gain ground, for, being forewarned, she should be forearmed. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* will disperse all those shadows. It goes to the very root of all female complaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. Surely such letters as this will support our claims:

DEAR MADAM.— . . . I think your Vegetable Compound saved my life; it is the best medicine for kidney and female troubles I ever saw. I induced my friends to use it, and it has never failed.—Mrs. H. E. FOSKETT, West Rutland, Vt.

Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. An illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to anyone addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM M'F'G. CO., Lynn, Mass.

DR. KALKHOFF

Has the largest private practice in the United States

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST.

25 years' private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America. Dr. Kalkhoff is a member of the European Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cured under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits, Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Fr.eckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES, cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc. quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS treated with unfailing success through correspondence. One visit desirable but not necessary. Write to A. F. Kalkhoff, M. D. Toledo, Ohio, for free Examination Blank, or call at his Offices, Surgery and Laboratory, No. 505 and 507 Summit St., where you will find the most completely equipped doctor's offices in America. Beware of traveling doctors who are compelled to go from home to get business.

BOARDMAN & GRAY: PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Sold continuously since 1870 at

219 Summit Street.

This make, sold in large numbers for more than 21 years by a reliable house, recommended and indorsed by nearly all of the best musicians and teachers in Toledo, has become a formidable barrier to the sale of other first-class pianos offered by competing dealers and their agents, by reason of their constantly increasing sale and popularity. Competitors, alarmed and uneasy, resort to many unreasonable as well as untrue statements, which they work off on confiding individuals, and cause them to be circulated in this city and elsewhere. Among these old chestnuts, is the statement that "The Whitney & Currier company manufacture the Boardman & Gray, or have a proprietary interest in their manufacture, and are actuated by that interest, to praise their merit and push their sale." The first part of this statement is untrue. This company has no proprietary interest in the manufacture of any piano. It is actuated in recommending the Boardman & Gray piano by the same motives which actuate any honest individual in recommending that which he knows to be of superior merit, and also by the same motives any one would have in pushing the sale of any successful meritorious article in which a reasonable profit may be realized, and that which is true of Boardman & Gray in this respect, is true of other makes this company has for sale. The superior facilities the Whitney & Currier company has in purchasing, enable it to give greater value for a like sum of money than can be had of its competitors. No other house can show an equal line of first-class Pianos, nor the number from which to select in making a purchase. All are invited to call and see for themselves, whether wishing to buy or not.

THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO.,
219 Summit street.

Why Should Piano Dealers and Their Agents Go Out of Their Way to Decry the Superior Merits of the Boardman & Gray Pianos? The Reason is Obvious.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S | ALL THIS WEEK.

Only matinee Saturday. DR. HERBERT FLINT, the world's greatest

MESMERIST!

The usual popular prices.

PEOPLE'S--TO-NIGHT

Also Sunday Night, June 26, and all next week,

DR. H. L. FLINT

THE HYPNOTIC WONDER.

FUN! FUN!

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

NOTICE.

An eminently appropriate programme has been arranged for Sunday performance. Change of programme each performance.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES

MOTHERS!

A word in your ear—the hot weather, the season of green fruit, cholera morbus and other ailments, you have been waiting to have the children's pictures made, remember delays are dangerous; we can wait on you now; the price is right; one dozen $3.00.

VAN LOO & TROST,

PHOTOGRAPHERS. 328 Summit St.

DR. C. W. HIGGINS

Can be found at his office No. 892 Jefferson Cor. Ontario Street,

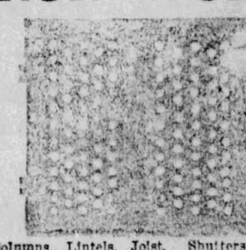
9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

PHONE, - - - 1233

Artistic and Architectural

IRON WORK

SIDEWALK LIGHTS



GRATING

Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Stairs, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing, Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers.

M. DONOVAN,

511 to 515 Water Street,

TOLEDO.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Ann Lenox, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

WM. J. GILL.

Dated at Toledo, this 3rd day of June, 1892. first pub June-25-July-2-9

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE
After Her Husband
HAD SPENT ALL HE WAS WORTH.

GADSDEN, ALA., Dec. 21, 1890.
Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.
Dear Sir: About one year ago I was near my grave with nervous debility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and all he could make for doctors' bills, and I continued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and now am as stout as ever. Have gained from 98 to 163 pounds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.
Mrs. AMELIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash will cure any kind of female complaint no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheeks and the sparkle of health to the eye. My remedies are for sale by all druggists. I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and thus prove it does do what I claim for it.
DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.
DR. J. B. MARCHISI, 35 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
—AT—
E. P. LELAND'S
ART STORE,
327 Superior St
IRON BEDS,
BRASS BEDS,
CHAMBER SUITS
DINING SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.
—AT—
BARTLETT'S
PALACE FURNITURE
STORE.
261 Jefferson Street.

GRAND CELEBRATION!
GIVEN BY THE
GERMAN CENTRAL BUND
Of Toledo, O., on
JULY 4th, 1892,
—AT—
METROPOLITAN PARK!
Monster Parade of all German Societies of Toledo and neighboring towns at 9:30 a. m. Grand Picnic in the afternoon. Fireworks and illumination of the Park at night. All railroads running into Toledo give their usual excursion rates on this day. The park can be reached by three street car lines—Cherry street, Adams street and Lagrange street. All are invited to assist in celebrating the Glorious Fourth in a truly patriotic American style.
FRANK DIMMER,
PETER J. METTLER,
HENRY STOCK,
RICHARD KIND,
JOHN HENRY,
Committee.

KNABE
PIANOS.
CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!
For sale in Toledo only by
The Whitney & Currier Co.

SILK MITTS
LARGE VARIETY
—AT—
TEIPEL'S
Umbrella, Glove and Fan House.
327 SUMMIT STREET.

B. A. STEVENS
ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.
Telephone No. 400. Take Erie Car Line.

Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo?
I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.
Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

CENTRIC.
"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."
Get one of
Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers.
Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.
75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper. "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

THESE PEOPLE ARE GOING TO
JOHNSON BROS
Where they can buy FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES and CROCKERY. A full line of WHEELS.
St. Clair, Perry street, 1 block from Monroe.
EASY TERMS.

"PERSEVERANDO VINCE."

THE CLASS OF '92

Blossomed Out With the Flowers of Spring, Tra La.

Commencement Exercises at Wheeler's.

Successful in the Highest Degree—An Audience that Packed the House—The Essays, Music, Graduates, Etc.

It was a gala night at Wheeler's. The old walls had never held a more sympathetic or appreciative audience or re-echoed the voices of lovelier maidens, or manlier boys than those who trod its boards last evening. "All the world's a stage," 'tis said, and William knew full well what he was writing when he jotted down the line. For the Class of '92 the drop has been rung down on the first act to prolonged applause and no end of curtain calls. It was a grand success, the stage manager said so; the audience said so; the press says so, and who else is there to say so? No one. Everybody is pleased, delighted. Not one in that vast audience wants their money back; they'd like to see it all over again. If the last act is as complete a success, and the actors read their lines of life as well as they have done, then indeed will the most exacting critic have to make his lowest bow as the lights go out on the grand finale.

The opera house was crowded with friends and relatives and well wishers, who, with pride and pleasure listened to the efforts of those who had been selected to give them a sort of composit picture of all the knowledge stored away in the brains of the class. To the man of the world who has dealt with solid, tangible facts for years, and to whom the school days of long ago are but an uncertain memory, fading as the years go by—to such an one, the efforts of the young people just budding forth into the realities of life might appear to be of a nature somewhat mild. Many critics fail to appreciate the fact that the young graduates have passed their existence for the most part in the quiet of their home and school, and that their ideas are but a reflection of their lives as they have lived them. Ask a person who has passed his days in a quiet hamlet nestling in some peaceful vale, surrounded by all that is fairest and brightest in nature, to tell the story of the battle's strife; the storm king's reign upon some mountain crest; the woeful boom of breakers on the storm-swept coast, or the sorrows, miseries, trials and struggles of the human life, and most woefully would they fail, unless, perhaps, they had the imaginative brain of Moore, who described the charms of Cashmere without ever having seen them, or of Haggard of the present day, who writes descriptive tales of African life in his cosy London study with a briar-wood pipe alone for inspiration.

These students have yet to carve each their niche in the temple of fame. Last evening represented only their commencement, and with such a beginning the brilliancy of the ending can only be foretold by the workings of the class prophet, whose powers of horoscopy are told in the prophecy, which will be printed on Monday.

The pupils have worked hard during their years of untiring study, and their teachers, parents and all citizens of Toledo join in tendering them their most hearty congratulations.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Miss Mary Chapin took her seat at the grand piano at the left of the stage and the graduates marched in in good form, taking their places for the opening chorus, the American hymn. The stage presented a charming picture, banked with a profusion of pretty girls decked out in white and cream. The boys were there, too, and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The class colors, yellow and white trained gracefully across the proscenium arch. At the right of the stage were seated President Hubbard, of the school board, Superintendent Compton, Professors Adams and Mills, and Rev. D. M. Fisk.

After the opening chorus the vast audience bowed in prayer led by Rev. Fisk. The grand chorus burst forth into song once more and rippled up and flown the scale in a harmonious song of spring. Prof. Ogden conducted the music gracefully, and under his excellent direction the musical numbers were most enjoyable.

Herbert Orr, the salutatorian stepped to the front of the stage, grasped his subject firmly, weighed it carefully, carried it to the heights of oratory and nailed it there, striking the head every time. He has a good voice and held the attention of the audience closely, speaking as follows:

The Salutatory.

In recognition of that sentiment which unites an American citizens and in behalf of the Class of '92, I extend to you a hearty welcome.

Loyalty to those institutions in which we all feel a just pride is demanding more and more that a higher order of intelligence shall constitute the fundamental principle of citizenship. That our countrymen appreciate this truth is shown by the rapid increase of institutions of learning of all grades, from the kindergarten to the university.

The former is finding its way among the lowest classes in the great cities and is doing much to change homes of vice by its refining influence; the latter is constantly invading the universe of truth, and the many eminent American scientists and scholars attest the success of its efforts.

We congratulate ourselves that we as a people appreciate whatever tends to encourage the diffusion of knowledge, and in proof thereof we point with pride to the interest that is shown by the general public in the annual exercises of our High schools and colleges; no other nation manifests a like degree of interest in the course of popular education. Let us no longer say, "America for Americans," but "For us, the World."

That a republican government demands an educated people for its maintenance has become a maxim, but the advanced civilization and increased industrial activity of our age make that demand more imperative than ever before; for that reason, he who would be even an ordinary man at the present day must bring well-trained faculties, and a liberal fund of scientific knowledge and general information into the arena of active life or he will not be able to appreciate, much less to overcome, the difficulties with which he will be surrounded.

Our age requires not those possessing only a great fund of information, but rather those who as a result of their labors and mental activity have attained a high degree of excellence and are able to adapt themselves to the environment of our time.

That somewhat trite subject, "The March of Science," has inspired the muse of the poet and orator and quickened the historian's pen, yet it is still the war-cry of progress, and we cannot cast it aside as time-worn so long as science continues to unfold new wonders, and to teach us her impressive lessons. She has made truth captive to serve intelligent man; her wonders are so familiar to our citizens that they avail themselves of those advantages without a thought as to how they were produced.

The man of to-day talks through a telephone, flashes his thought under the ocean, enjoys rapid transit and the electric light, and yet does not realize that for these and many other advantages he is indebted to the same mysterious force which lays low the monarch of the forest.

Yet though man wants but little here below, he is still seeking for new worlds to conquer. Mighty Niagara is to be tamed to give light and power to a great city, and the waves of ocean, instead of expending their energy upon the iron-bound coast, will furnish to man an inexhaustible supply of power.

These few triumphs of mind over matter have always been directly attributed to science, but a little reflection shows that we must look beyond science: Science is an effect, not a cause. Science is applied wisdom; wisdom is the result of education; but intellect, that subtle force which has made him what he now is, is the greatest power man possesses.

The marvels of human ingenuity, the great ocean greyhounds, the submarine cables, the locomotive, are as naught when compared to that power which gave them being.

The development of this power has aroused an interest in those free institutions, our High schools and colleges, calling forth the higher intelligence that has engendered the patriotic feeling firmly uniting this great nation.

Our patriotism has no caste distinctions, it recognizes no aristocracy but that of nature's noblemen; owes allegiance to none other than our nation, and is distinguished by a firm conviction in the ability of our citizens to govern themselves without the aid of an hereditary ruler.

Through intellectual power and activity has man gained his present command over scientific truth, his opportunities for rational enjoyment have been so much increased by the application of the laws thus established that his higher nature has become quickened and has responded in teaching him how and why to shape his conduct rightly.

Thus our hope and belief is that the higher order of morality which is essential to man's highest and best development will come with the intellectual progress which is now but in its infancy.

Believing this to be a sentiment which you share with us, and the one which unites us at this hour, I bid you welcome.

Good Night, a pretty selection by Leslie, was rendered by the ladies' chorus, Miss Carrie M. Beatty and Miss Bertha Hood carrying the solo parts.

Miss Emma Paddock was the first essayist on the program. She carried herself gracefully and handled her subject nobly, reading in a rich clear voice. The subject of her essay was "In the Meantime," and was as follows:

In the Meantime.

Far away across the seas, nestled among the dark forests of the Thuringian mountains, on the borders of Germany, is a little hamlet. Into this village Bayard Taylor wandered while on his travels through the old country. Strolling over the flowery pasture slopes he came, one day, upon two little herd boys. He noticed that the arms of one little fellow seemed to be constantly moving, and that every now and then he would glance at his cows that were quietly grazing in the valley below.

Stopping up to the child, he inquired his name and what he was doing.

"My name is Otto," replied the lad. "The pay I receive for the care of the herd goes to my father, but I earn enough in the meantime by knitting to keep myself supplied with clothes."

He was such a happy, contented little fellow, a marked contrast to his companion Hans, who was walking up and down apparently searching for something regardless of his cows that were straying into the forest. Upon inquiring of Otto if Hans had lost anything he replied that he was looking for what was called the "Key-flower." "But," he added, "nobody that looks for it ever finds it." Then in his simple language he repeated the story as his grandmother had told it to him.

"Years and years before an old shepherd kept his flocks on those same hills, and, one day, while he was tending them, he discovered a flower of an enormous size and of the same hue as the sky. Plucking it, he saw before him an open door in the side of the mountain, and, on entering, discovered a room full of gold and precious stones. Hastily filling his pockets, he started back, but bewitched by the sight of so much wealth, he forgot the key-flower, and when once more he stood in the open air, the door closed and his pockets were filled with nothing but pebbles and dirt. Mr. Taylor then said that Otto had found the key himself. That while making the most of the spare moments, he had found the key, so both wealth and happiness, and that so long as Hans neglected the duties which lay nearest to him, just so long would his search for the valuable things in life prove fruitless."

The lesson drawn from the characters of these simple peasant boys is clearly emphasized in the lives of all at the present date. What scores of young people beginning life with the vague expectation of some day becoming great, content themselves in the meantime by whiling away the hours with a smattering of this or that. A few lessons in painting, then when that craze has passed, a few in vocal culture, Delsarte, elocution, or whatever happens to be the latest fad.

On the other hand, if it be a boy, it may mean a few months spent in a railroad office, then a short time in a bank, a year, perhaps, in some flourishing wholesale business, and so on, with no definite idea of the future, or with the intention of remaining firm to any of these projects which he has undertaken.

And with what amazement do these self-same young people regard those of their school days, less brilliant though they be, who by persistently clinging to the course they have undertaken, at last pass them on the ladder of fame, and after reaching the topmost round, look down upon their more gifted but foolish companions.

In looking back over English history we find that the majority of those who were the most prominent, owed their advancement in social and governmental position to the use they made of their spare minutes. It was during a period of twelve years' imprisonment, which would naturally be regarded as unprofitable time, that John Bunyan was not only making for himself a name which was destined to last throughout the ages, but was accomplishing for the world an amount of good that can scarcely be estimated, for, with the exception of the Bible, there is probably no other work in all literature that has been so universally read and loved as Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

That great results are to be obtained from a wise use of leisure moments can not be denied. The powers of observation coupled with those of a keen intellect are the mighty factors employed by man to bring the mysterious decrees of nature into the comprehension of all. And it is to the combined use of these gifts, together with that of seemingly worthless time that mankind is indebted for the wonderful progress in science and literature. For is it not true that the greatest inventors are indebted to the apparently wasted hours for the conception of their noblest designs, and that many of the beautiful poems which are the dearest in the hearts of the people have been written in seasons of illness when to others it would seem that so many valuable months had been utterly lost.

That the meantime, even when confined to a sick room, can furnish an example of nobility of character, is clearly shown in the life of General Grant. Battling with disease and financial failure, when public sentiment was not in his favor, instead of lamenting his ill-luck and making himself burdensome to those with whom he came in contact, he was exerting all his remaining strength and energy in the writing of his memoirs, in this way striving to provide for his wife that support which in so short a time he would be powerless to give her.

How many hearts have been thrilled by the record of brave deeds, done in the meantime. Those who are acquainted with the details of the Johnstown flood may remember that anecdote told of one brave woman, Mrs. Ogle, a telegraph operator. Never deserting her post for an instant, though the waters were swiftly rising and she knew that her only safety was in immediate flight, in the hope of giving her life that many might be saved, she faced death boldly, and in the moments that remained, kept steadily at her work sending her messages filled with the cry for aid, until she, too, was borne away, a victim to that terrible disaster.

Another incident which touches us more closely than does that of Mrs. Ogle has recently come home to all those connected with the High school, in the death of one of its beloved teachers. Longings for a happier future must often have come to her mind; nevertheless, in those days of waiting, she performed most cheerfully each small duty as it came, and, although the brighter days were never realized upon this earth, yet when death brought release from her labor, those who had been wont to meet with her looked back upon a life which, though one continued meantime, was a noble example of patience and self-sacrifice.

The last few months have brought us near to a most important change. Once again has the cycle of the year been completed, and for the last time has the old bell rang out its notes of greeting to the Class of '92. What the future will bring to each of them we cannot tell. There may be no John Bunyan, or Mrs. Ogle found among the number. But may the same spirit which dwelt in the breast of the little herd boy animate them, one and all, and serve as the key-flower to useful and honorable careers.

"Shakespeare's Fools" was the title of Miss Lylah Browne's essay, which was handled in a finished manner. Miss Browne spoke as follows:

Shakespeare's Fools.

The scene is upon the lofty peak of Mt. Olympus, where the gods and goddesses of ancient Greece disport themselves. Yet one day, time hung heavy even upon these deities. Mercury, after much meditation, struck a happy idea. He suggested that it would be much enjoyment to ruin the pleasures of the sons of earth by ordering a heavy shower to spoil their fineries. Jupiter thought this idea not so very bad, but decided to modify it somewhat. He ordered the priest to proclaim that a heavy shower would soon fall, but that it would drench only the "fools" in the crowd. A philosopher who watched the gay multitude hastily withdrew into a sheltering place to escape the impending storm. The storm over, he came out of his shelter, the only dry man in the crowd. The drenched people, fearing to be called "fools," began jeering at him, calling "fool, fool," after him. He kept his temper, but eyes heavenward exclaimed, "O, Jupiter, thy people here suddenly become fools through some divine agency. O, grant a shower to come down upon me, so that I can live in peace, as a 'fool amongst fools.'" His wish was granted, and he likewise became a fool. Jupiter was sorry, however, for having ruined the man's garments, and decided to make his fortune for him. He therefore urged the king to take him to court as a director and instructor. "That man," declared Jupiter, "shall be the founder of a new race, and fools shall henceforth be the preachers and advisers of the king. Each court shall have its fool." Thus the origin of the first fool, due to a superhuman cause, is explained by a legend of antiquity.

Pondering over this first crop of fools it appears to me, however, that the legend classifies them into two kinds of fools—the fools who became fools because they considered themselves wiser than their neighbors (who are the actual fools), and the fool, the type of our philosopher who was wise enough to become a fool to escape the terror of the mob where it was considered "folly to be wise." And ever since these two types of fools have existed, but the world has ignored the "fool" who wanted to play the philosopher, and has immortalized the philosopher, who, for good purposes, consented to play the "fool."

And now, casting a glance at the fools of all ages, beginning with Jupiter's own-made, first fool, as they pass before me in their caps, and bells, and motley orange and red, I see in them a natural evolution. Destined to be mirth makers at first, like the drenched philosopher of old, they became teachers and preachers of virtue and morality in the master mind of Shakespeare.

Shakespeare seems to regard clowns as characters indispensable to a successful play. He looks upon the fool from the standpoint of a conveyor of truth in a form acceptable at the first impression (no matter the sharpness of the critic) which may reveal itself later, or as hidden under the humorous garb. The fools of Shakespeare are more of a study than the kings and queens, for the crowned heads say what they please without care as to the impression produced, while the fool must say something worth saying, but which must not be said in the ordinary way. This is verified in the words of Viola when soliloquising upon the worth of the fool Feste, in "Twelfth Night:"

"This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well, craves a kind of wit;
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of persons, and the time."

Shakespeare's clown is a good-natured fellow, with a cheerful philosophy about him, sincere in his attachment to a friend, true in his affections, and —— of self-denial withal. The fool is not unaware of his own good qualities, for Lear's clown, in one of his semi-joyous moods, sings to Oxofrd oarsmen have declared their us the words:

"That, sir, which serves and seeks for
gain, and follows but of form,
Will pack when it begins to rain, and
leave thee in the storm;
But I will tarry, the fool will stay, and
let the wise man fly;
The fool turns knave that runs away—
the fool no knave, perdy."

None but a genius would have dared to introduce a fool in such harsh contrast to the storm in Lear's heart, and fury of the elements, or the bold retorts of Feste in the attempt to secure the favor of his mistress. It would appear that the fool's witticism would only heighten the desperation of Lear, and Feste's sarcasm only add oil to his lady's burning fire. But the handling of the subject of Shakespeare's master mind attains the apparently unattainable by shrewd tact, and even the bitter sarcasm cuts without tearing the lacerated heart of Lear.

All these noble qualities are pre-eminently united in Touchstone of "As You Like It"—the king of all court fools, the favorite of every one. He is a jolly full-faced, open-hearted fellow, but when one provokes his sarcasm, he comes up to the literal meaning of the word.

He is a refined gentleman as well as a refined humorist, and a man of courage in all his utterances. Celia tells him he'll be whipped one of these days for his saucy speeches, and he replies "The more pity that fools may not speak wisely what wise men do foolishly." Celia's reply shows the sharpening effect the fool's society has had upon her woman's wit. "By my troth, thou sayest true, for since the little wit that fools have, was silenced, the little fooling that wise men have, makes a great show."

The vices of this world, these are the theme of his trenchant wit. What fools others, does not fool the fool. When asked to put on the priest's gown and deceive the poor, tormented Malvolio, Feste willingly consents (does a fool ever hesitate when a trick is in question?) but says, by way of comment on the clergy: "I will put it on and dissemble myself in it, and I wish I were the first that ever dissembled in such a gown."

The fool knows himself possessed of much worldly wisdom, and is ever ready to scatter it amongst those most devoid of it.

"Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest."

And, again, in rebuking old King Lear's wisdom "Thou shouldst not have been old before thou hadst been wise."

Feste particularly enjoys mock solemn reasoning; the following is one of his attempts: "'That that is, is,' so I beng master parson, am master parson, for what is 'that,' but 'that,' and 'is,' but 'is.'" No sophistry here, surely.

As a specimen of clear and logical reasoning let us intercept a part of the conversation between the Countess "Olivia," and her jester "Feste."

"Good madonna, give me leave to prove you a fool?"

"Make your proof, fool."

"I must catechise you for it, madonna. Good, my mouse of virtue, answer me. Good madonna, why mourneth thou?"

"Good fool, for my brother's death."

"I think his soul is in hell, madonna."

"I know his soul is in heaven, fool."

"The more fool madonna to mourn for your brother's soul being in heaven. Take away the fool, gentleman."

There is no side of life left untouched by these acute fools, even love. Touchstone is no doubt perfectly informed upon the subject, being in love with the clumsy maid, whom he pithily describes as "an ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own." Is beauty always conscious of itself? Touchstone says, "If ladies be but young and fair, they have the gift to know it." Lovers, he thinks, are fools; this seems inconsistent with the fact that Touchstone was in love himself, for what man would call himself a fool, even if he had found it out?

Touchstone is the fool as a philosopher; Feste the fool as a poet, and Lear's fool a combination of both. When Shakespeare puts into Feste's mouth the lovely lines, "Come away, come away, Death!" and that other sweet song, "Youth's a stuff will not endure" he gives us the picture of his own self in the man who looks at death as very near him, and at youth as very far away, a thing without duration that has long gone by.

The boisterous pranks of boyhood, the mature mirth of manhood, and the bitter cup of life's later disappointments, form the background for the fool. From the keenness of their intellect and the refinement of their speech, it is difficult not to believe them fallen noblemen of good breeding and education, whom some cruel stroke of fortune has struck down to this degrading position. What is it that the fool most delights in? To carry out long ingenius arguments to bewilder the brains of his more stupid listener; to take an idea simple on the surface, twist it into a thousand fantastic shapes, then giving it a southern backward turn, spring it into the face of his astonished opponent; then he leaps away with a mocking laugh, jingling his bells as he goes. But none of the actors in the life-drama that he sees going on before him understands so well as does this clever observer, the basis and motives of their actions, and the near and far results they will carry with them. Suggestive as are the characters wonderful that Shakespeare draws, none have a more stimulating effect on the imagination than these subtle thinkers and acute speakers.

The boys then grouped themselves a la Cornell Glee club and whooped up music in great shape as boys can. Theo. Hahn was the soloist and was right in line with high C.

Miss Bertha Marx read a well-written and very able essay on "American Literature and Its Possibilities" as follows:

American Literature and Its Possibilities.

No wish is more worthy to be gratified than an earnest desire for a good education. And no education is complete that has not had the broadening influence of good books.

The main object in reading should not be the hasty skimming of many works, but the careful study of a few, and by so doing we partake of the highest product of the culture of a people, and pluck the fairest flower in the garden of civilization—the gorgeous blossom of literature.

In every country, literature originated in the form of devout meditations. The Greek and Roman mythologies were founded on their faith in the superiority of their gods and goddesses. The Koran, most sacred of all Arabian writings, consists of the divine decrees revealed to Mohammed in his visions.

The religious inspiration which flamed up so gloriously in Milton and Bunyan continued to burn in the souls of Cotton Mather, and Jonathan Edwards.

English by birth and education, and forced to settle in Massachusetts, on account of religious persecutions, our early American writers were purely imitative, and it is not surprising that, having fought and suffered for their religious creeds, that they cling to those same opinions with considerable firmness. Hence it was but natural that the affairs of the soul should be uppermost, and the first American productions should be on sacred themes.

From thoughts of the Diety it is but a step to the contemplation of the works of Nature.

The why and wherefore of existence are naturally the first puzzling questions, but when the Bible and growing judgment satisfy these points, the thoughts are readily turned towards the mother of all—Nature.

The exquisite tributes paid to Nature by the English poets have been fairly equalled by our own writers. Chaucer and Spencer will always be interesting to the lovers of the natural, but more admiration will be assigned patriotic Whittier and blunt Walt Whitman by true Americans. Though Burns pictured the English daisy so touchingly, we doubt whether he could have added charm to the "Yellow Violet" of Bryant's talented pen; and the admirer of Wordsworth would undoubtedly change places with our own gifted and original Thoreau if by so doing he could penetrate so near to the very heart of Nature and become at once a poet, scholar, humorist, philosopher, and philanthropist.

Human affairs, however, have enlisted by far the attention of the greatest number of writers. It would be strange if it were otherwise, for what could interest us more than the thoughts, endeavors, and fate of all other human beings?

The American revolution caused a great commotion in literature as well as in politics, being preceded, attended and followed by great activity of the pen.

We cannot give these pioneers too much credit. While the stirring speeches of Patrick Henry, the indisputable reasonings of Thomas Paine, the ponderous arguments of Jay, Hamilton and Jefferson, as embodied in the Federalist, have never been excelled in later days; we must remember that the early authors of the eighteenth century wrote with meagre libraries, with no possibility of making literature a livelihood; with a slender reading and with tremendous competition from foreign sources. Even the matchless Irving once said of himself that he attracted attention because Englishmen were astounded to see an American with a quill in his hand and not on his head.

The abolition of human servitude and the maintenance of the Union called forth some of the masterpieces of American literature. The Bigbow Papers, by their wit and Yankee dialect, helped to make the cause of freedom popular, while the crowning political event was the publication in 1852 of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It overturned the arguments of statesmen, the decisions of jurists, by its irresistible appeal to the heart and imagination of the American people, and it was a most powerful agent in electing Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and raising volunteers for the great crusade against slavery. Our own Nasby, the political satirist, with his facile pen exerted considerable influence during the period of the reconstruction of the southern states, and whether he be considered as pastor or reformer, poet or journalist, his strength is unabated, his humor undimmed and his pathos most touching.

No student of American literature can contemplate the extent and perfection of our later writers without positive pride.

In the fields of oratory—in the beautiful productions of our poets; our novelists; our humorists, and our historians—in each we find much to admire—much to cling to—and much of which we are exceedingly proud.

Webster, with his sonorous perorations—terse, clear, forcible, and superlatively eloquent; Everett with his polished climaxes; Longfellow, whose sympathies are so broad; whose imaginations so plastic, that he is universally beloved; Howells, whose faculties and emotions are in such exquisite harmony that they produce a most artistic effect in the combination of beauty and grace; Artemus Ward, with his quaint wit; Bancroft, with his accurate researches so brilliantly rendered; Fiske in his breadth and strength of understanding, the fullness of his information, and the command of expression, are all worthy of the highest commendation and truly demonstrate the mightiness of the pen.

It is impossible, however, to overestimate the vast importance of the newspaper and magazine as a common educator.

Within a comparatively few years they have swarmed with all kinds of anonymous ability and have become vital influences in shaping public opinion, and forming public taste. It is to them that we look for the reforms which the next generation will develop. It is through them that we are lifted out of ourselves, out of the selfish contemplation of our own firesides and our own wishes and become interested in the affairs of others, until this interest is gradually extended to the welfare of the entire nation.

That welfare can only be improved by encouraging enterprise which strives untiringly towards a loftier success.

The growth of a country and the consequent development of education brings with it a broader field of ideas, and their proper expression can only be perfected in the literature of the future.

True patriotic writings are those that deal with the great questions agitating the nation, and what is our most important national topic if it is not the subject of our government which gives to Americans the power of making, enforcing and changing their own laws.

Universal toleration is a subject of great weight in a country like our own, where freedom of thought and action is the foundation of all movement, and therefore it is only by allowing the right of every man to his own opinion and by having a due regard for others, that justice is established and the blessings of liberty are secured.

The treatment of the poor by the rich, of the people by monopolies, and the unreasonable demands of the multitude, are the most urgent questions to which the times have given rise, and therefore cannot receive too much thought or attention from our coming writers.

A literature which has accomplished such a vast amount in the past, and improved so much in the present, will not fail to add glory to America's fame in the future.

The most essential requisite in attaining that glory, is the use of truthful statements made more lasting by their expression in natural, not sensational, language.

The treatment of these questions belongs to the future, and to the writers who grapple with their magnificent possibilities, whether they accomplish their results through the agency of poetry, by means of oratory, or through the medium of the press—we can say with Longfellow:

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes for future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

Miss Alice Alexander's essay under the curious title of "Simon Says 'Thumbs Up'" was delightfully bright and breezy, her good points being well received. The effort was as follows:

Simon Says—"Thumbs Up."

One of the earliest amusements to which the infant mind is introduced, as a proper diversion for his surplus energy, is the game of Simon says "Thumbs Up." A happy group of children, with bright, dimpled faces, cluster round the favored person representing the oracle, and with eyes intent, and little figures bent eagerly forward, the chubby thumbs go up, down, or waggle-waggle in obedience to orders.

The enjoyment of this childish sport soon passes away, but Simon, himself, is not so quickly ignored, not easily forgotten. The pursuit which was begun as a pleasure, develops into a serious business, for he is ever ordering, "Thumbs down," "Thumbs up," and though his autocratic commands are no longer given by word of mouth, they are no less imperative, and the game is always the same, obedience or a forfeit.

Who this Simon is, no one knows, nor where he resides, for his court is the whole, wide world; nor whence he came, for man has ever been a creature of habit and a follower of custom. In whatever direction the path of life may extend, be it in the social, business, or political world, even in the domain of art, science, and literature, Simon's influence is ever felt. Very numerous are his cognomens, very anxious is he to disguise himself to the eyes of the world, yet in every character assumed some feature shines through, disclosing his identity.

Simon's strictest dictates pertain to social rank, a distinction which existed when history began, and is still alive in all nations. It appears to be passing away as civilization advances, but Simon simply changes his tactics to blind his subjects, and rules in a more polished manner as the ages move on, though no less severe is the social ostracism which is the forfeit for disobedience. The ancient caste system fixed the individual position according to birth; at present, however, the American social distinction is rather one of wealth, with occasional homage paid to brains.

The gayest, merriest, maddest of all Simon's gamesters are the devotees of fashion; nor is the game restricted to any particular time, or clime, or country, or even sex. During the reign of Louis XIV. of France, the mandate was, Simon says "Heels up! Elbows out! Chins up!" and the King and his courtiers strutted about on their high red heels, with elbows extended, happily ignorant of the fact that they would one day become objects of derision. Simon, though ever on the alert, is variable in his words, and fashion is ever changing.

The oracle now says "Trains," and feminine humanity usurps the province of the street cleaning force. Of fashion's present dictates to the sterner sex, the strangest and most complex results are found in the "Anglomaniac;" the solitary eye-glass causing such a variety of facial expressions, the cane with a head much heavier than the one resting on the shoulders, and the languid air and English drawl so impressive in saying, "As well be out of the world as out of fashion, don't you know."

And yet there are dregs in the cup of joy for Simon's followers in this, as in every game of chance:

"And e'en while fashion's brightest arts decoy,
The heart, mistrusting, asks if this be joy."

Education is, perhaps, the most elevated of all the roads upon which Simon is encountered.

The oracle of our great-grandfather's time said, "Greek and Latin with a smattering of mathematics for the boys, and for the girls a smattering of music with a plenty of the domestic arts." Now Simon says, "Co-education and manual training, a stated amount of learning imbibed at a certain rate, neither more nor less, neither faster nor slower, and in the end, the reward of being pronounced well-educated."

Blessings be upon the head of him who instituted the mimic game of Simon says "Thumbs up," for behind the apparently purposeless sport lies a wise training for the part a child must later assume in Simon's real court—the world. Success in the game is won only by strict, undivided attention, cool judgment, and prompt action, which are such essential elements of success in the long race of life toward the goal indicated by Simon's finger. Though prompt action is one of the essentials in life, yet commands with and without the magic name one so closely interwoven in the changing customs of the world, that judgment must be exercised.

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Among the children, if thumbs go up, when the order is "up," or move at all when the mighty Simon's name did not precede the call, or delay obedience to watch a neighbor, a forfeit is the sure result to the hapless owner of these particular thumbs.

Some of the children's oft-repeated forfeits are "kneel at the prettiest, bow to the wittiest, and kiss the one that you love best." Even here the game is emblematical of that of life, for 'tis beauty that it is admired and worshipped, wit that is feared and respected, love that is honored and prized. The forfeits provide the real amusement of the game to the other players and to the spectators. Very few of the happy group of children, or of the less happy actors in life's play escape these penalties for one of Simon's common chastisements is that of putting to the ridicule of the world, any who disobey. Whether in the mimic game or in the reality of life, these forfeits must be given; Simon is inexorable—exacts ready payment and grants no discount. Be not taken unawares when Simon says, "Thumbs up."

Two musical numbers, a male and a ladies' chorus, preceded the valedictory. Miss Sophie Mery, the valedictorian, can not be too highly complimented for her excellent work. The valedictory was a literary gem, and the charming manner in which it was rendered added much to its general excellence. It was as follows:

The Valedictory.

A favorite theme in these latter days, both for talkers and writers, is the aesthetic one, the question of adornment; the adornment of our dress, of our homes, and of our manners. From across the sea come strange missionaries to instruct us in the mysteries and needful laws of beauty, which, however absurd they may appear to us, we are bound to respect if we would be considered as belonging to the world. In this mad pursuit for adornment, which is open only to the rich and prosperous, there is overlooked an ornament, the highest and most perfect that can be conceived. It is the ornament of a cultivated mind. "Men of culture," says Mathew Arnold, "aim at perfection, at knowing the best that has been thought and said in the world."

Among writers of the Elizabethan age, the brilliancy of whose intellects, and the acuteness of whose ideas have never been equalled, none figured more conspicuously, none has been more admired than Sir Francis Bacon. Bacon, the philosopher, unrivalled for the vastness of his mind and the wealth of his conceptions, and it is Bacon who said: "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability."

To those people who regard all things with this aim in view, that they must serve to some immediate advantage, studies appear simply as one of the means towards accomplishing this end.

Fortunately for literature, however, this view has not prevailed, but as early as the sixteenth century, in Bacon's time, the true value of mental culture was recognized. He regards study as serving for delight, or happiness, for ornament or grace; and for ability or power a view which conceives the aim of study in its noblest and most perfect form.

For delight we study that we may derive the best from all that is good and lofty that we may lay up within ourselves a never-failing store of riches, from which to obtain such comfort and pleasure as can never be derived from even the closest tie of friendship, and that we may be independent for our happiness of the idle joys and faithless friends of this world.

Shelley, in his definition of poetry, says, "Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds." Shall we not, therefore, make ourselves familiar with the masterpieces, and learn to know the best and happiest that can be desired from our lives? It has been said by the old French writer, Montesquien, "The first motive that ought to impel us to study is the desire to augment the excellence of our nature, and to render an intelligent being yet more intelligent.

But how can we augment the excellence of our nature, without consciously or unconsciously influencing those around us? There is a second motive, the best and loftiest that can be cherished. Not only for our own happiness do we study, but for the happiness and good of others. The love for our fellow-beings, the desire to lessen human suffering and human errors by raising the ignorant to a sense of what is good and beautiful; is not this a sufficient motive?

"Studies," continues Bacon, "teach not their own use, but that is a wisdom above them, and beyond them, won by observation."

Even he, the great teacher of the sixteenth century, makes no attempt to define the utility of mental culture. To know its use is a wisdom in itself, a wisdom we can gain not from books, not from studies themselves, for it is something more than mere study can ever teach. It is to be won from observation and from experience. But this experience varies with individuals, and while one mind may profit from a study of the classics, another may find its sustenance only in scientific investigation.

From this difference in the effects of mental training arise those eager disputes as to the real use and value of studies; the scientist versus the classicist; the general versus the technical.

But, however hidden may be the actual use, yet to us it is clear that the years we have spent in the mental discipline of studies have fitted us for our true place in life, and it is with deep regret that we, as a class, now give up our common association with them.

The valedictory is a valedictory not to books, for their meaning is only just making itself clear to us; nor to study, for all modern society is coming more generally to recognize the fact that formal school-life, even high school life, is merely foundational. Advocates of university extension, inspired with the best and highest motive of study, offer to those who are not fortunate enough to continue their studies after their high school career, the benefits of a college education, giving to many a young mind which has been denied its taste, its coveted opportunity.

The valedictory is simply to the members of the Class of '92, who have for a time turned over the same pages, been subject to the same influences, listened to the same earnest words, and who now come to dimly realize where their way has been leading.

"The end has come of pleasant places," this we say sadly to ourselves, yet there is no necessity upon us of looking to the future in dread, and feeling that we are saying "farewell" to the happiest period of our lives.

It is a popular fallacy that "youth is the happiest age." Each age has its enjoyments, and we are too apt to forget the trials and sorrows of childhood which oppressed as heavily our young and inexperienced hearts as do the more serious griefs of older life.

Shall we believe that later life, to the preparation of which we have devoted the dearest efforts of our youth, will prove, after all, to be but a disappointment; a period of sorrow and regret?

This would indeed be a dark prospect. The delights of childhood are light and superficial, but we have been fitted for higher and nobler enjoyments, and the pleasures of mature life are of a deeper and more lasting nature.

Mingled with

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

The General Market is Quiet but Firm.

Special Sales Are the Order of the Day.

Three Successful Events in One Week—Mr. Baker Talks on Present Values—Transfers of the Week.

This has been rather a quiet week in real estate circles.

The weather, upon which is pivoted the activity of the real estate market, was fine, but very hot, which feature should not be unfavorable to a lively market.

Very few sales reached the recorder's office of any consequence, and the general transfer was unusually light. The only deed on record, above the average, was the sale of dock property to the Pennsylvania railway company.

Success of Special Sales.

The feature of the week was the success of these special sales. This is very encouraging, and looks as though special sales were to become popular in Toledo.

This week most certainly proves to be a record breaker in the feature of special sales.

Three in one week, and all of them successful. H. H. Cushing sold all of his Leap Year addition. I. H. Detwiler and H. S. Walbridge equally as many in proportion to the size of the additions.

This all goes to give evidence of the prosperity of Toledo and her citizens. These lots were not bought in blocks, but mostly in singles, and in very few instances did the sales exceed three lots. Neither were they all purchased by men of wealth, but the records will show that a majority of them were purchased by men in moderate circumstances, who are determined to have a home and take this means of paying for it. Over half the battle is fought when the lot is paid for. Then it is an easy matter to obtain a loan on terms to build a house. Much has been said and written of the workingman, or man of moderate or limited means, and his condition, but the records and many cosy homes all paid for speak volumes. Special sales are indeed becoming popular in Toledo.

Increased Values.

That Toledo property is increasing in value is manifest in every sale that is consummated.

That Toledo real estate is low in price all dealers and property owners unanimously concede, but that it has increased almost double within the last few years all must allow, and the records will bear out the statement.

Speaking on this subject to a Bee, Herbert Baker, of the firm of Baker, Smith & Baker, said: "Take for instance our Jewel Place addition, on the corner of Detroit and Central avenues, or our Columbia Heights addition, on Bancroft street. Three years ago this was acre property and was not considered of much value. Now we get $35 per foot front and have sold over $50,000 worth of lots.

"What was, two years ago, unimproved property, is now platted, graded, and is being built up every day.

"On our Columbia Heights addition George Weber, H. P. Tobey, W. R. Hodge, Theo W. Brake, John H. Puck, Daniel Segur and Frank Carney are all building fine houses. So you can see that the growth and improvement are apparent."

Transfers of the Week.

W. H. A. Read to Mary Lungren, lot 27 Robinwood addition, $2,500.

Toledo Savings bank to Nancy H. Burk, parts of lots 9 and 10, Sylvania, $450.

Chas. W. Harter to Louisa Hecklinger, lot 96 Yeslin's addition, $190.

Anna B. Fuller to Thos. Pankhurst, lots 29 and 30, Robinwood addition, $2,200.

Fred W. Prentice to Leander M. Loe, lot 191, W. S. Williams addition, $450.

M. J. Smith to Nellie Yieser Tu, lots 8, 9, 2, 3, and 26 Carm & Monnett's addition, $1,400.

A. W. Tobias to Geo. Shutt, 44 acres in Oregon township, $1,400.

Chis Ducio to Wm. Wodach, lot 19, block 78, North Toledo, $400.

Thos. Parkhurst to C. A. Kinkley, lots 29 and 30 Robinwood addition, $2,807.

Wm. Hagenberg to Louis Schonberg, lot 10 Hall & Morris' division of Port Lawrence, $9,000.

Alex Treis, executor, to Magdalena Zimmerman, part of lot 378 Stickney addition, $1,600.

R. W. Daniels to O. P. Bowman, lots 244 and 245 East Broadway addition, $200.

O. P.Bowman to Albert Lemke, same property, $500.

George Shutts to S. B. Tobias, lot 172 Ironville, $400.

A. J. Buchoz to Geo. Palmer, lot 41 McCaskey's subdivision, Stickney's addition, $1,100.

Anna Curbs to Abraham Sonduet, lots 6 to 8, block 18, Hunt Bros.' addition, Maumee, $360.

Elizabeth Bissell to M. M. Emerson, lot 1 of subdivision Boody's second addition, $625.

E. H. Potter to Josiah Earnest, lot 13, block 79 North Toledo, $1,000.

eter Byers to Eliza Crosby, lot 34, block 15 Casey's addition, $125.

Robert McCaskey to Helen Barkhiser, lot 16 McCaskey's Yondota street addition, $500.

James Wade to Harry Tiedke, lots 78 and 79 Maplewood addition, $2,150.

Abraham Landis to Max Witzman, 637 Oliver's addition, $800.

Thos. Flanagan to Annie Flanagan, lot 87 and part of 86, Indiana avenue addition, $1 and other consideration.

Sam Duncan to Wm. C. Barnes, lots 231 Potter's addition, $350.

Robert Smith to Antone Klotz, lot 70 in Cherry Grove addition, $675.

Geo. C. Stahl to Emma Drewyer, lot 41, A. J. Brown's addition, $225.

Jacob Newbauer to H. F. Prochnaw, lot 8, block 139, North Toledo, $350.

James Woodruff to Murray L. Hoag, part of lots 3 and 4, Woodruff & Anderson's addition, $800.

Murray L. Hoag to Herbert G. Hoag, part of lots 3 and 4, Woodruff & Anderson's addition, $800.

John Applegate to Bamet E. Bullock, lot 19, block 25, Hicks Farm addition, $950.

David Barber to Wm. C. Colvin, 429 Yondota division, old plat, $600.

Peter Wyck to F. E. Bittman, lot 636 Olds division, $1,800.

Irving B. Hiett to Wm. — erchberger, west half of lot 176, amended plat of the extension of Germania addition, $135.

Anna B. Fuller to Wm. Goetz, lot 13 and part of 72, replat of part of Western avenue addition, $575.

J. R. B. Ransom to Simmon P. Kreitz, lot 1, sub-division of Stickney addition.

J. H. Ainsworth to Theo. Gerber, lot 7, Maplewood addition, $375.

Robt. Smith to C. Nunnemaker, lot 64, Cherry Grove addition, $1,400.

Antone Hanermann to Paul Krauger, lot 72, Summit Level addition, $150.

C. H. Strohbeck to H. Beomborder, 25x108, Bancroft street, $300.

G. M. Acklin to C. Kloppenstein, lot 35, Acklin's second addition, $500.

Geo. Figart to S. T. Gorman, lot 22, W. S. Willams' addition, $400.

Robt. Smith to M. Grossenbacher, lot 30 and part of 23 and 24, Cherry Grove addition, $590.

Earl Britton to C. H. Kamper, lot 4, Earl's sub-division, $875.

Charles Rapp to Louis H. Moll, lot 144 and the north five feet of 113, Central Avenue addition, $1,200.

Emily Barker to S. R. Hathaway, 7 acres in Sylvania township, $500.

C. H. Donelson to August Banmann, lot 98, Hiett & Skidmore's addition, $300.

F. B. Shoemaker to T. W. V. & O. railway company, lots 73 and 74, Stickney's addition, $12,000.

Percy Truman to same, lot 75, same addition, $6,285.

Milo Bashare to same, 43 feet of lot 78, same addition, $4,504.

Jas. A. Corbusier and N. H. Whitney to same, lot 77 and south 12 feet of 78, same addition, $7,200.

Mary Stock to same, 29 feet of lot 78, sam eaddition, $2,900.

Frank E. Seagrave to same, lot 76, sam eaddition, $6,000.

HOTEL BURNED.

San Francisco, June 25.—The Commercial hotel at Bangor was burned late last evening. It is believed six guests were burned to death and that many were injured.

LATE SPORTING.

Toledo Loses a Game by Default—Miscellaneous Mention.

Toledo refused to play ball yesterday owing to a dispute on the umpire's rulings and the game was given to Milwaukee in the fourth inning by a score of 9 to 0. Two hundred people were present and they were very much disgusted with the outcome. Mr. Gunnells gave checks to the spectators for another game.

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Games played in the National league resulted as follows:

Club.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis (16 in.)	Breitenst'n	3	5	3
Cleveland "	Young	3	9	4
New York	Rusie	3	7	3
Philadelphia	Keefe	6	9	2
Washington	Abbey	0	3	4
Brooklyn	Stein	13	16	2
Washington	Knell	2	5	1
Brooklyn	Hart	0	4	2
Baltimore	Buffington	0	5	1
Boston	Nichols	2	4	2
Baltimore	Cobb	2	5	3
Boston	Clarkson	7	13	1
Pittsburg	Terry	2	6	1
Cincinnati	Chamberlain	0	2	3
Chicago	Luby	0	6	1
Louisville	Viau	1	6	2

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Columbus, June 25.—Minneapolis won a game from Columbus yesterday on merit before 500 people by the following score

			R	H	E
Columbus	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	7	1
Minneapolis	3	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	4	7	0

Earned runs—Minneapolis 3. Two-base hits—West. First base on balls—France 2, Stephens 1. Struck out—By France 3, by Stephens 9. Wild pitches—Stephens. Time—1:28. Umpire—Serad.

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Ft. Wayne, June 25.—Omaha won yesterday by good playing before a small crowd, as follows:

			R	H	E
Ft. Wayne	0	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	8	0
Omaha	0	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 *	4	6	1

Earned runs—Ft. Wayne 2, Omaha 1. Two-base hits—Motz. Home runs—Visner. Stolen bases—Donaghue 2, Alvord, Shiebeck 2, Darby. First base on balls—Off Wadsworth 4, off Darby 6. Passed balls—Sutcliffe 1. Hayes 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—McQuaid.

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Indianapolis, June 25.—Kansas City won with ease yesterday as follows:

			R	H	E
Ind'polis	4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	5	6
Kan. City	2	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5 *	10	11	5

Earned runs—Kansas City 1. Two-base hits—Sunday. Three-base hits—Berger, Lake. Double plays—Lawrence to Berger to O'Brien, Carney to Sunday. Struck out—By Payne, Quinn, Seery. Wild pitches—Manning. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Snyder.

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Western League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pr. c.
Columbus	37	15	.712
Milwaukee	25	17	.595
Omaha	24	22	.521
Kansas City	23	24	.489
Toledo	20	21	.487
Minnapolis	17	19	.472
Fort Wayne	15	25	.375
Indianapolis	10	27	.270

—::—.—

League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pr. c.
Boston	42	17	.711
Philadelphia	36	22	.620
Brooklyn	35	22	.614
Cleveland	31	24	.564
Cincinnati	31	24	.563
Washington	28	31	.474
Pittsburg	28	32	.466
Chicago	26	30	.464
New York	26	31	.455
St. Louis	22	23	.407
Louisville	23	35	.396
Baltimore	15	43	.258

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The following from Louisville, the home Zack Pelps, who knows a thing or two about base ball, is significant. It says, in so many words, that the Western League is shaky and that a collapse may soon occur.

Lousiville, June 25.—The true cause of the league meeting in New York leaked out here to-day. It was to consider the condition of the Western league, which is said to be several thousand dollars behind in its dues. Representatives of the Western league pleaded for time and until July 1 was given them. It is now said that the Western league is no longer able to pay its dues and that if they are not paid by next Friday the league will be dropped. The players will readily be gobbled up by league teams and it is said that President Williams has already been notified of a desire of certain clubs for certain men.

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The resignation of Umpire McQuaid has bee received and accepted, to take effect July 1. His successor will likely be Henry Boyle, of Indianapolis. McQuaid is the best umpire in the Western league, but his contract was a conditional one and President Williams had to let him go. McQuaid had some trouble with Nick Young last fall and the wily president refused to sign McQuaid this spring when he made up his list. Jim Hart said at the Auditorium hotel at the time of the Western league meeting: "Jack McQuaid won't umpire another league game in a thousand years." But a change has taken place. President Young's list of umpire freaks are not panning out very well and McQuaid's services are in demand.

George W. Keefe, the pitcher, has jumped the Fort Wayne club. He has been blacklisted.

Outfielder Lyttle has been released by Kansas City.

Emmet Seery has been assigned to Indianapolis.

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The Rattlers have disbanded on account of the release of Otto Shroup, the crack catcher.

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The Cheyennes challenge the Eighth ward Browns to a game of base ball on Sunday afternoon, June 26, to be played on the Cheyennes' grounds, East Toledo, amount to be decided upon.

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Scheibeck, chief of the Omahogs, has arrived in the city and says he is going to take two or three games home with him. We'll fool you. "Schei."

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When only three hundred people in Columbus and two hundred in Toledo, the two best towns in the league, turn out to see a ball game, the second series of the Western associatioi race had better be postponed until next summer.

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The Rodgers and Volunteers will play a match game of ball Sunday, June 26. Welch, manager of Rodgers.

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The American Stars, of New York, a female club, played a game on the Auburndale's grounds yesterday and won.

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The Shamrocks hereby challenge the Troy's to a game Sunday June 26, for $1.50 a side. Dwyer, Manager.

The Rodgers B. B. C. will accept the Volunteer's challenge for Sunday, June 26. Welch, Manager Rodgers.

Why don't the Ironvilles accept the Pathfinders' challenge for Sunday, June 26. We will play them for any amount or a friendly game on their grounds or any grounds in the city. Answer through Saturday evening's Bee. Levi, Manager.

SUMMER TOURS.

The Wabash R. R. is offering round trip tickets at very low rates to Excelsior Springs, Eureka Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Butte, Helena, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Sitka, Alaska, and many other points.

They do not sell you an exchange order, thereby compelling you to go through the ordeal of purchasing your tickets twice. The Wabash is the only line east of Chicago that has a complete line of tourist tickets via all authorized routes.

Palace reclining chair cars (seats free), elegant sleepers and famous Wabash dining cars on all trains. Through Pullman Buffet sleeping cars and palace reclining chair cars (seats free), Toledo to Kansas City without change. For illustrated printed matter, maps, folders, routes and rates, apply to Boody House Ticket Office, or P. E. Dornbaugh, Passenger and Ticket Agent Wabash R. R., 308 Madison street.

REDUCED RATES TO SARATOGA, N. Y.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, July 5 to 13, at reduced rates, account N. E. A. meeting.

For full particulars apply to ticket agents.

FUNNY NAVAL ETIQUETTE

A Strange Complication of Flags

That is Liable to Make Trouble for the Officers at Any Time.

New York, June 25.—Another of the serio-comic dramas for which the navy is famous is just now going on at the Brooklyn navy yard. It is a touch of "Pinafore" in real life, and illustrates anew how immensely important navy officers become when they get far enough along in rank to be able to fly a flag of their own.

There are now at the Brooklyn station two flagships—the Philadelphia, commanded by Bancroft Gherardi, a rear admiral, and the Chicago, commanded by John G. Walker, a commodore, who is acting as an admiral while in charge of the White Squadron. The station itself is commanded by Henry Erben, a commodore.

When an admiral come to a naval station the flags of all younger officers there must come down. When the big Newfoundland or St. Bernard makes his appearance among his kind the little canines retire to a safe distance before they bark much. The two cases are pretty much alike.

Both Gherardi and Walker ar esenior to Erben, and as long as enither is on board his flagship the commandant cannot fly his flag, and he is thus put in an embarrassing, not to say horrible, position of exercising an important command without being able to carry aloft the symbol of his authority. This is one of the things that "Jack" draws fun and satisfaction from, for the sailor man always delights in anything that harries the feelings of his commander. It is one way he has of getting even. The commandant of a station is, therefore, in more or less of a ridiculous position while a senior flag officer is in port, and the flag officer usually realizes this, and gets himself out of the way. This is what Commodore Walker did, and most considerately, too, for the feelings of his junior, Commodore-Commandant Erben. When the Chicago came to port he scuttled out and went to the Brevoort House to berth, leaving his chief of staff, Capt. Frederick Rodgers, in charge of the ship.

There has long been a professional feud between Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Walker. It has been the talk of the country. Doubtless this feud explains why Commodore Walker did not go to the navy yard in his flagship. He would have been liable to find the Admiral, in the Philadelphia, at the station, in which horrible event he would have had to haul down the flag in the presence of his enemy and in deference to his superior rank. That is mainly what is keeping Commodore Walker away from the navy yard now. Bsides they are only scraping and repairing ship, anyway, and the admiral's job when that is going on isn't very pressing, so his absence causes neither howls of anguish nor destruction to the service. When Admiral Gherardi was in port last fall he considerately stayed away from his ship, or only came on board unofficially, in citizen's dress, so that the commandant could fly his pennant from the old barnlike receiving ship Vermont. It is said that Commodore Walker would not be caught by Admiral Gherardi with his flag up at the station for half the world and a mortgage on the rest of it.

While the Walker-Gherardi rumpus was on in Washington there was another quite similar one in progress on the West Coast. The other fight had less serious aspects, and was, if possible, a little funnier, from the way it turned out—it cannot be said to be ended, for a settlement of the delicate point of authority an etiquette involved is still pending, as far as anybody knows.

In the fall of '90 Commodore George Brown was detached from the command of the Norfolk navy yard and placed in command of the Pacific squadron as an acting admiral. The commodore needed no "pull" to get this billet over the heads of two admirals who might have gone to sea just as well as not, for he was an Indiana man originally, and was very well thought of at the White House, besides being an officers whose record justified the confidence the president reposed in him.

At the time Commodore Benham, who is Brown's senior, and a great stickler in the matter of rank distinctions, commanded the Mare Island station. It was necessary for his flagship, the Charlestown, to fit out. He went as an acting admiral, and ordinarially would have been given an admiral's salute of thirteen guns. This is customary the world over, but there seems to be no absolute regulation governing it.

Instead of thirteen booms from the saluting battery, however, Brown was only able to count eleven. H ewas listening mighty sharp, for he expected some such caper from his friend Benham, whom he knew of old. The commandant had given him the commodore's salute only, which, in the opinion of Brown, was two guns short. A sharp contention followed, and the subject was referred to the department, where it is supposably still being "considered"—in a pigeon-hole.

Had the commandant given the acting admiral thirteen guns, he would have had to douse his flag and keep it doused as long as Brown stayed at the station. Those who know the big Hoosier commodore best say he will have those two extra guns yet, or something else, out of old Benham that will a good deal more than make up for 'em.

SMILES.

It isn't the man who oftenest breaks his word who is the best authority on parts of speech.—Boston Courier.

She—Don't you think Marion an intellectual looking girl? The Brute—Why, no; I think she's quite pretty.—Brooklyn Life.

Amateur Yachtsman—What do you do for amusement here? Clam Digger—We watch young city fellows sailin' boats.—Good News.

A promising journalist having capitulated to the fascinations of a bright Boston girl, that cruel creature now alludes to him as her papier mache.—Texas Siftings.

Caustic—Hello, Bagley, old boy, let me shake your hand. I hear you are engaged. Bagley—Don't be in a hurry, old man. I'm not married yet. Caustic—That's the very reason I congratulate you. Boston Post.

There are too many parents who think that to teach their boys to be good they should be given a dime to put in the collection basket every Sunday, and not be allowed a cent to spend during the week.—Atchison Globe.

The following epitaph may be seen in the cemetery of a parish in the environs of Paris: "Here lies Madame N——, wife of M. N——, master blacksmith. The railing around this tomb was manufactured by her husband."—Tid Bits.

She (after an absence of several years abroad)—How do you do? So delighted, I'm sure. Not married yet? Why, the last time I saw you it seemed to me you were engaged. He—Yes, I was. She—Let's see; to whom? He—To you.—Life.

The boy had been sitting for three hours watching the bob on his fish line when the man came along. "What are you doing there?" said the man. "Fishin'," said the boy. "Got anything?" said the man. "Yep," said the boy. "What?" and the man offered him $4 a week to come down to the railroad ticket office and answer questions.—Detroit Free Press.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will please you.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO HARRIMAN, TENN.

The C., H. & D. announces a cheap excursion to Harriman and return, leaving Toedo at 11:40 p. m. Thursday, June 30. The excursion will be personally conducted by Mr. Geo. J. Clark, Excursion Agent, C. H. & D. R. R. For rates, tickets and full information call on or address Mr. Clark, in Old Library building, Toledo, O.

TEACHERS!

If you are going to the N. E. A. meeting at Saratoga, apply to Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway ticket agents, or write to A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland, O., for circular of information.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates July 5 to 13, good for return until September 15, 1892.

Parisians are so fond of snails as an article of diet that they consume 100,000 pounds of them a day.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A Prevalent Malady During Hot Weather.

Nervous prostration (neurasteniа), spinal anaemin, nervousness, weakness and nervous debilty are different names given to an affection of the nervous system which is becoming more and more common. Hard work, close competition, business uncertainties, little sleep, high living, the use of narcotics, all tend alike to injure the nervous system.

Symptoms.—A foreboding of calamity, a sense of something awful about to happen, twitching of the eyelids, moving, brown specks before the eyes, and metallic ringing in the ears, sour stomach after eating, with belching of gas, a feeling of great weight in the stomach, morbid fear of leaving home, a constant desire to talk of their symptoms, chills and hot flashes, hands and feet usually cold and clammy, general tendency to dryness and coldness of the skin of the whole body, neuralgic headache, nervous chills, hysteria, sinking and faint spells, distressing palpitation of the heart, defective eyesight, total inability to read, write or do any business, urine abundant, without color, loss of flesh, sleeplessness, and sexual excitability. Some of these symptoms are present in every case.

Treatment.—There should be an entire change of habits, and the diet should consist largely of animal food. Walking, riding, or rowing, and other outdoor employments, as much as the strength of the patient will allow, is indispensable. A sufficient dose of Man-a-lin should be taken at bedtime to produce one natural movement of the bowels each day. Pe-ru-na should be taken immediately before eating, beginning with a very small dose and gradually increasing until two tablespoonfuls are taken before each meal. Pe-ru-na may be taken between meals, or at night, to relieve bad spells, in such doses as may be found necessary. No other medicine should be taken.

For free book on diseases peculiar to hot weather, send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. Sent free to any address.

OUR PEOPLE.

The Census Bureau Has Issued an Important Bulletin.

Washington, June 25.—The census office has issued a bulletin on the population of the United States by color, sex, and nativity. It shows that the population as a whole has increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890, 12,466,467, or 24.86 per cent.; total population returned in 1890 being 62,622,250 as against a total population in 1880 of 50,155,783. The males have increased from 25,518,820 in 1880 to 32,067,880 in 1890, the numerical increase being 6,549,060, or 25.66 per cent. The whole number of females returned in 1880 was 24,636,963, while in 1890 there were 30,554,370. The females have increased, therefore, 5,917,407, or 24.02 per cent. since 1880.

Considering the population classified as regards native and foreign born, we find that 53,372,703 are native born and 9,249,547 are foreign born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 native born and 6,679,943 foreign born.

The increase in native born during the decade was 9,896,863, or 22.76 per cent. as against an increase for the decade ending with 1890 of 10,484,698, or 21.08 per cent. The increase in foreign born during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 2,569,604, or 38.47 per cent., the increase for the decade ending with 1880 being 1,112,714, or 19.99 per cent.

According to the census of 1890 there are in the United States 54,983,800 white persons and 7,683,360 colored persons, meaning by "colored," persons of African descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians.

There has been an increase in the white from 1880 to 1890 of 11,580,920, or 26.68 per cent., and an increase in the colored for the same decade of 885,547, or 53.11 per cent.

For the decade from 1870 to 1880 the white increased 29.22 per cent., and the colored apparently 35.90 per cent. As has already been explained in previous bulletins, however, the increase from 1870 to 1880 was to a certain extent fictitious, particularly as regards the colored population of the south.

A GREAT DESTROYER.

Successful Test of Justin's New Shell.

It is Loaded With Nitro-Gelatine And Fired From Powder Guns.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 25.—Dr. J. G. Justin's experiments in throwing high explosives in shells by the use of ordinary powder as a projecting force from a common cannon took place this week at Perryville without accident and successfully. Two guns were used—a 5 1-4 inch Parrott rifle and a 9-inch Blakely rifle. Five of the six smaller shells each weighed fifty-six and one-half pounds empty and carried six and a quarter pounds of explosive gelatine. Four were discharged against a stone precipice. One was sent through a steel armor plate five-eighths of an inch thick, standing before an earth butt into which it penterated sixteen feet without exploding. One like the others, except that it weighed 60 1-4 pounds and contained only 5 pounds of explosive, passed through the plate and was exploded by a delayed action fuse inside of the butt of earth.

Seven of the 9-inch shells were fired. Three weighed when empty 225 pounds each and each carried 34 pounds of explosive gelatine; three weighed when empty 214 pounds each and each carried 36 1-2 pounds of explosive. These six were successfully discharged against the rock target.

The last shot was a 9-inch shell with armor piercing point. It weighed when empty 254 pounds and contained 30 pounds of explosive. It was fitted with a delayed action fuse and was discharged against a 3-inch armor plate of steel backed by timber. The shell went through the plate and far into the backing, where it exploded, causing great havoc.

Dr. Justin has made some material changes in construction since his unsuccessful test of last year. He has adapted wood instead of metal for the inner magazine cylinder as less liable to ignite the explosive which it carries. He concluded that the danger of igniting the high explosive comes more from the friction caused by the rotary motion that the shell takes from the rifling than from the shock of starting forward. This is now partly overcome by having wooden instead of metal walls for the dynamite magazine and partly by having the base of the magazine slightly convexed outward so that as it settles back firmly against the base of the outer shell on starting the latter may turn at first without revolving the magazine, which takes up the motion slowly without disturbing the high explosive which it carries. Then when the shell strikes the target the outer shell is first impeded in its flight, causing the inner magazine to plunge forward. This discharges a primer which communicates to a detonator in the center of the explosive. Nitro-gelatine has been substituted for dynamite. It is safer to handle and has about seventy-five per cent. more explosive power than dynamite.

Five members of the government board of ordnance and fortifications saw the test and expressed satisfaction with the results. General B. M. Cutcheon, one of the board, thought they demonstrated that pneumatic guns had had their day and would not be longer needed.

WHAT STRONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed?

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

For the annual meeting of the above named association, to be held at Saratoga, N. Y., July 12 to 15, 1892, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway—Lake Shore Route—will sell excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, July 5 to 13, at one fare for the round trip, with $2.00 added for membership coupon. Tickets will be good to return until July 19, with an extension of limit for return until September 15, 1892.

Stop-overs allowed at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake. For full particulars apply to ticket agents, or write A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Despondency, caused by a diseased liver, avoided by using Simmons Liver Regulator.

For You to Consider!

People who have not yet supplied themselves with the COMFORTS OF HOME this spring should delay no longer. Trade with the largest and most accommodating credit house in Northwestern Ohio,

TALK IS CHEAP

Facts are stubborn things and it is an acknowledged fact that the PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO. are the leading house furnishing outfitters, whose motto is fair dealings and honest values, low prices and easy payments without interest or security.

ALL OTHER TALK IS CHEAP.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods,

129-131 Summit St., Between Monroe and Jefferson.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

Baby carriages were awarded Louis Krieger, 1025 Gordon street, 27 lbs. 4 oz., and Lizzie Hartman, 649 Bartlett street, 7 lbs.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the Career of the Great Napoleon

Read by Master George Seney, at the Close of School—An Excellent Essay.

The following description of the birth, life and death of the great conqueror, Napoleon, is from the pen of Master George Seney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Judge Seney, read on the closing day of the school of which he is a promising pupil. The smooth sentences and the grave, thoughtful comments would do credit to one much older, and evinces rare journalistic talent.

In the southern part of Europe on the Mediterranean sea lies the island of Corsica. In the town of Ajaccio on this island in the year of 1769, August 15, Napoleon Bonaparte was born.

In his childhood he was somewhat peculiar and was not very popular with his companions, but little did they think of the great mind he possessed, and that he would soon sway the scepter over their heads, and not only France, but other nations and also the pope, which so many crowned heads bowed to, would stoop to his will. When the great insurrection broke out Napoleon was inclined to side with the revolutionists, but being given a good command under the government he promptly accepted, being willing to fight on any side which would promote his ambitious aims. The prompt action he took and the great ability he showed marked him as a military man.

He kept climbing higher and higher and dazzled the mass of people by his brilliant moves.

When he at last reaches the height of his ambition in the army, like Caesar of old, he had but one more wish, and that was to have the crown.

At last his desire is gratified and he is crowned by the pope "The high and mighty Napoleon I." He is not even contented and conquers other countries and changes republics into monarchies.

While he is at the height of his ambition there is an unseen hand, which directs the course of nations and individuals and decides their destiny. A beginning and ending on earth all things must have, and as there is an end to human endurance this state of affairs could not exist forever. By the consolidation of the remaining European powers Napoleon was at last defeated at Waterloo. Had he won that battle the history of our country might have been charged, and though friendly relations existed between the two countries ambition was his God and he would not hesitate to sacrifice anything for it. Though he had a great many defects in his character it is evident that he was a genius, and as we are to judge more from the good qualities than the bad ones, it is doubtless to say that had he had the high moral aim that our lofty Washington had, his name would have been loved by the French and esteemed by the world.

It is said that when a schoolboy he wrote an essay for a prize which he got, entitled, "What Are the Principles and Institutions to Make Man Happy?"

When he was at the height of his power this was shown to him by Talleyrand, but he threw it in the fire.

He must have thought how much he had fallen in his own estimation.

But soon that final hour came on May 15, 1821, when on the island of St. Helena, away from home and friends and as the dazzling past had vanished he silently withdrew in the ship of state to that land which no mariner has ever discovered and from whence none ever return.

[illegible] is drowned in the water it is lost from our view, but the ripple rolls on. So it is with our deeds, which when we are forgotten may help to direct the course of some person.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

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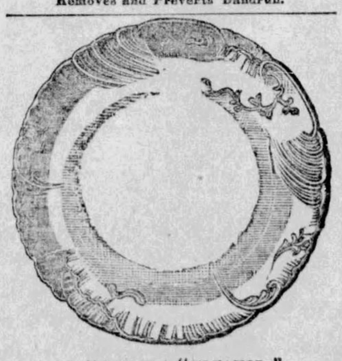
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.



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By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Via Steamer Idlewild to Detriot. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.

A. A. SCHANTZ, S. G. P. A. Detroit.

WM. GATES, Agent, Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN BAY & MIDDLE BASS

The Elegant New Side-Wheel Steel Steamer

CITY OF TOLEDO

Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.

For further information apply to

E. S. TRITES, Passenger Agent. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Manager.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.

Passenger steamers every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m. for Mackinac, Alpena and Oscoda. Steamer Depere (new) Thursday, June 9, 8 a. m., and every two weeks, for Petoskey, Charlevoix, Escanaba, Menominee, Green Bay and way ports west shore of Lake Huron, and on Green Bay.

F. N. QUALE, Agent, Foot Madison Street, Toledo, O.

FOR PERRYSBURG,

Steamer Wellington R. Burt!

From foot of Jefferson street, commencing Saturday, June 11. Lv. Toledo 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6 p. m. Lv. Perrysburg 7 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 4 p. m. Sunday—Lv. Toledo 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4:30 p. m. Lv. Perrysburg, 8 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 6 p. m. Fare 20 cents round trip.

S. CANFIELD, Gen'l. Manager.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.

Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth.

For stateroom, berths and all information address, or call on T. H. BARDELL, ticket agt., 123 Summit st., (2nd floor) Toledo, O.

FOR DETROIT

STEAMER IDLEWILD

Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

STEAMER DOUGLASS

LEAVES FOR

MONROE

Daily at 10 a. m., returning at 7 p. m.

Sundays 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Fare—Week days, 35 cents round trip.

Sundays—25 cents. Special rates to Picnic Parties.

HARRY TYRIE, Master.

Toledo, Miami, Perrysburg, and Fort Meigs,

Str. C. B. Wallace,

Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Leaves Toledo.	Leaves Perrysburg.
10:00 a m	7:15 a m
2:30 p m	12:15 p m
5:40 p. m	4:30 p. m.

Moonlight ride every Sunday night: leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.

CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade!

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.

Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 468.

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House,

229 SUMMIT STREET.

Who wants an office?

Where do you want it?

On Summit street?

We have some there, Nice ones too. Good light, steam, heat etc.

We have offices in the "Nasby" for rent, too, and you've missed something if you have'nt seen them.

A house on the corner of Superior and Lagrange streets for rent.

Standing grass on 30 acres of ground for sale.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.

110 Summit St.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON..

Toledo's beautiful suburb, was put on the market for the first time last fall, and since then her development has been marvelous. To-day Arlington is the best home property for people of small meanes, and the best Toledo property for speculative investment.

We still give a lot to each twenty purchasers, and there is still an opportunity to procure one of our $1,100.00 houses and lots free.

Arlington lots are for sale at $5.00 per month without interest, houses built to suit.

Visit Arlington.

IRVING B. HIETT & CO

243 St. Clair St.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,

108 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT—Ten room dwelling, No. 425 13th street, $20.

FOR RENT—Small cottage, No. 1423 Hoag street, $6.50.

FOR RENT—No. 1811 North 14th street, $13.

FOR RENT—Cottage No. 1823 Union street, $10.

FOR RENT—Barn, 14th and Empire, $4.

FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts

CROPS ARE IMPROVING

Dun's Review Sees a Much Brighter Outlook.

Business Looking Up in All Parts of the Country.

Quotations from the Grain Pits and Stock Yards—Comment on the Situation.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 320,595 bus. and at five other western points 201,537 bus; aggregate 512,132 bus. On the same Saturday in 1891, from the same points, 166,872 bus.

The receipts of grain in the week at eight principal western points are, wheat, 3,650,000 bus.; corn, 4,263,000 bus.; oats, 2,908,000 bus. Previous week, wheat, 3,520,000 bus.; corn, 3,476,000 bus.; oats, 3,319,000 bus. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were, wheat, 1,305,000 bus.; corn, 2,005,000 bus.; oats, 1,296,000 bus., and showing a gain this week over 1891 in wheat 2,284,000 bus.; corn, 2,258,000 bus.; oats, 1,612,000 bus.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat, 402,383 bus., and flour to an aggregate of 625,000 bus. Export of corn, 150,293 bus., and of oats 17,927 bus.

The export for the week from the same ports were, wheat 1,621,000 bus.; corn, 922,000 bus.; oats, 232,000 bus. Previous week, wheat, 1,988,000 bus.; corn, 874,000 bus.; oats, 217,000 bus.

Bradstreets makes the export in the week from both coasts, flour and wheat, 2,457,820 bus.; previous week, 3,336,341 bus.; corresponding week in 1891, 1,906,411 bus. Exports or corn in the week 891,000 bus. Montreal exported 271,955 bus. of wheat and 12,173 bbls. of flour.

The Markets Today.

It will be seen from above that the export movement on the week was decreased in wheat more than 800,000 bus. The receipts from eight points were about the same. The movement is surely large enough. In the last four weeks the receipts at eight western points have been 12,470,000 bus., against 6,154,000 bus. in the corresponding four weeks in 1891, and there seems to be no end to it.

A new feature in the deal commences to-day. Chicago and Toledo and probably other exchanges close the trading at 12:30 o'clock.

Prices of wheat, east and west, have been fairly maintained to-day and close very near yesterday's limits.

Corn has also showed considerable firmness, and July gained a trifle east and west.

Foreign markets close without interest of any kind.

In New York June and July wheat and June corn close unchanged. July corn 1-8c and June oats 1-4c up.

In Chicago July wheat closed 1-4c lower. June corn 1-4c and July 3-8c better. July oats 1-8c lower.

In Toledo the transactions in grain have been very light, and the market has been a dull listless one. Prices are substantially unchanged. June closed 1-4c better. July unchanged and August 1-8c up. On the call June sold at 85 1-2c, July at 82 1-4c, and August at 81 1-4c.

After the call June sold at 85 1-4c, and at close 85 3-4c was the price. July sold at 82 1-4c and closed at that. August sold at 81 1-4c and closed at that. September at 81 7-8c, closing at 81 3-4c.

Cash wheat sold in a limited way. No. 2 soft at 85 1-2c, a gain of 1-4c. No. 3 soft at 82c.

Corn—No. 3 at 45c. No. 4 at 35c. Sample at 25c to 10c.

Rye—On the call August and September No. 2 sold at 67c.

Clover seed—On the call October sold at $5 35 to $5 30, closing at $5 35.

CLOSE IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.—Money closed at 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; posted rates, 488@489; actual rates, 487 for 60 days and 488 1-4 for demand.

Government currency 6s, 106 bid; 4s coup. 117 bid; extended 2s registered 100 bid.

Trading in stocks during the two hours of business to-day was exceedingly dull. Up to noon, the closing hour, only 52,200 shares had been sold. Burlington, Rock Island, Atchison, New England and St. Paul absorbed almost the entire speculation, notwithstanding the prevailing stagnation and an unfavorable bank statement; however, prices closed 1-8@3-4 per cent. higher.

Flour dull but steady; city mill extra, $4 25@4 55 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $2 35@4 85; fine, $1 70@2 25; superfine, $1 90@2 60.

Wheat opened 1-8c lower, but subsequently recovered and closed about steady; No. 2 red winter cash, 92c; June, 86c; July, 86 1-2c; August, 86 1-2c.

Corn opened steady and unchanged but subsequently rallied and advanced 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, cash, 60 1-4c; June, 58 3-4c; July, 55c; August, 54 3-8c.

Oats dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 38c; June, 38 1-4c; July, 37 1-4c.

Rye moderately active and strong; carlots, 84@86c.

Barley neglected.

Molasses dull; New Orleans 30@36 for good to fancy. Sugar—refined moderately active and steady; cut loaf and crushed 5@5 1-8c; granulated 4 5-16@4 7-16; mould A 4 1-2@4 5-8c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes 15c. Rice nominal. Pork steady; moderately active; mess $10.00@10.75. Lard quiet; $6.94 July; $7.01 August; $7.06 September. Butter fairly active and firm; creamery state firsts extra 18 1-2@20c; western do 18 1-2@20c. Cheese firm with smaller offerings; state factory full cream white fancy 8 3-4c. Eggs unsettled and lower; state new 15 1-4@15 1-2c; western 14 3-4@15. Turpentine dull at 30 1-2@31c. Rosin quiet; strained to good $1.22 1-2@1.25. Tallow dull; prime city 4 7-16c. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet; grain to Liverpool, steam, 1d.

DUN'S REVIEW.

New York, June 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Another week has blessed the country with great improvement in the growing crops. In wheat so great a change of condition appears that men begin to question whether the yield this year will not closely approximate the unprecedented crop of 1891. For other grain and cotton the outlook is decidedly better, and there is reason now to hope for higher satisfactory results form the year's agriculture. In consequence, there is stronger trade throughout the country, especially at western centers of distribution. The improvement is less marked at the south, owing to the very low price of cotton and continued high water in some regions. The one point of anxiety in regard to the wage dispute in the iron manufacture operates for the present to cause increased trade while in other great industries the situation is clearly more favorable than usual.

The iron manufacturers desire revision of the wage scale on the ground that improved machinery has enabled labor to produce 66 per cent. more than in former years, and has reduced prices so far that the two cent basis is no longer just. There is a little more ground for hope that a prolonged strike may be averted, and meanwhile the demand for all forms of manufactured iron and steel distinctly improves. There is a better demand for plates and structural iron, prices being firmer and some gain in bar iron and even in steel rails. Pig iron is still weak and feverish, southern supplies being large, but northern makers wait to see whether a strike is coming before reducing prices. Copper is an eighth lower, and large sales are reported at 11 3-4c; tin has also taken a sudden fall to 21 1-4c, and lead is lower, at $4.05 in some transactions. Coal is dull and outsiders are selling below the combination prices. The boot and shoe manufacture is entering upon a second activity, but the year's shipments are already within 2 per cent. of the greatest ever known, and gaining every week. There is a fairly large business in low grade woolens, and sales of wool are better than usual for the season. Print cloths are strong at 3 3-8c, and some advance in prints is anticipated.

Speculation has not been especially active, and wheat is unchanged in price, though western receipts are 2,000,000 bushel in three days, and exports are only 753,000 bushels. Corn receipts at the west are 2,400,000 bushels in three days, with small exports, but the price has advanced 2 cents and oats 3 cents. Pork products are unchanged, but oil is a cent and a half lower and coffee 3-8c lower. In cotton no change in price appears, though transactions have been quite large, 500,000 bales for the week, and the week's receipts have been larger than a year ago. Gold exports were quite independent of merchandise balances for the enormous produce exports in May are followed by an increase of 25 per cent. in export from New York in June thus far, indicating an aggregate for the fiscal year not far from $1,030,000,000. In every part of the country money is in abundant supply and the demand at nearly all points is only moderate, collections being generally quite satisfactory for the season.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days are 190, as compared with a total of 179 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 234.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, June 25.—The weekly statement of the associated banks show the following changes:

Reserve, decrease, $2,911,775.
Loans, decrease, $1,333,100.
Specie, decrease, $5,457,200.
Legal tenders, increase, $1,251,800.
Deposits, decrease, $5,174,500.
Circulation, decrease, $12,000.

The banks now hold $19,772,050 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Live Stock.

New York, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts 2,788 head, including 34 cars for sale. The market was slow and 10c lower. Sales of native steers at $3 55@4 70 per cwt, Texans at $3 50@3 55, bulls and cows at $1 50@3 50. Dressed beef was steady at 6 1-4@7 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-day 670 beeves; to-morrow 1,325 beeves and 8,398 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 838 head. The market was 1-4c per lb. higher. Sales of veals at $5 00@5 75 per cwt, buttermilk calves at $2 60@3 50, westerns at $3 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,151 head. The market was very dull. Sheep sold at $3 65@5 90 per cwt, lambs at $5 75@7 50. Dressed mutton was steady at 10@11 1-2c per lb., and dressed lambs weak at 11@13 1-2c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,385 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5 10@5 62 1-2 per cwt.

Buffalo, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts 154 loads through, 4 load for sale. The market was very slow. Coarse steers at $3.00@3.90 per cwt., grass bulls at $2.00@2.10, mixed butchers' at $3.15@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts 68 loads through, 25 loads for sale. The market was strong and higher for all grades. Sales of heavy grades at $5.60 per cwt., packers and mediums at $5.55@5.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 29 loads through, 19 loads for sale. The market was dull and lower for all kinds. Choice to fancy wethers at $5.00 @5.40 per cwt., fair to good sheep at $4.00@4.75, clipped lambs, choice to fancy yearlings, at $5.00 @5.40, fair to good do at $4.50@4.90, spring lambs at $3.00@6.50.

Chicago, June 25.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head, shipments 2,300 head. The market was strong. Sales of native steers at $3 35@4 70 per cwt, Texans at $2 35@3 05, stockers at $2 00@3 60, cows at $1 20@2 75.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head, shipments 6,000 head. The market was 5@10c higher. Sales of rough and common at $4 75@5 10 per cwt, mixed packers at $5 10@5 25, packing and shipping at $5 20@5 35, prime heavy butchers' weights at $5 35@5 45, light at $4 80@5 32 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head, shipments 1,800 head. The market was steady. sales of natives at $4.50@5.90 per cwt Texans at $3 65@4 40, Westerns at $4 75@5 50, lambs at $4 00@7 00.

Kansas City, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head, shipments 600 head. The market for dressed beef and shipping steers was steady and 5@10c higher as $3 30@3 40 per cwt, cows weak at $1 60@3 00, feeders firm at $3 00@3 25, Texans 5@10c higher at $2 10@3 30.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market for good hogs was strong; common butchers' steady. Sales of all grades at $4 25@5.15 per cwt, the bulk at $4 85@5 05.

Sheep—ReceiptscjD kk
200 head. The market was steady. Muttons at $4 00 per cwt, lambs at $5 25.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, 85c; white wheat, No. 2, 81c. Rye—No. 2, 77c; Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—White, 36c; mixed, 35c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by W. O. Brown & Sons.)—Chickens in demand at 12c per lb; old chickens, 10c per lb; ducks, spring, 12c per lb; geese, 9@10c per lb; turkeys in good demand at 14c per lb.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs average, 12 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 12 1-2c; shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Plenty and very dull, 5@5 1-2c.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 25@30c per bu; new potatoes, $2 00@2 25 per bu; new peas, 40@50c per bu; new green beans, $1 25@1 50 per bu; new wax beans, $2 00; per bu; sweet potatoes, $1 25@1 50 per bu; onions, $1 50@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $2 00@2 25 per doz; beets, 40c per doz; new radishes, 20@25c per doz; new onions, 10@12c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $1 50@1 75 20-lb case; new green Virginia cabbage, $1 50 to $1 75 bbl; strawberries, 5@8c per qt; raspberries, $4 00@4 50 per bu; cherries, $3 00@4 00 per bu; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 50@1 00. California apricots, $1 75@2 00 case; cherries, $1 50@2 00 per box.

Fruits—Oranges are steadily advancing; California is the principal stock in market now. California oranges, $3 75@4 25 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; lemons higher; demand active, $5 00@6 00 per box. Water melons, 18@22c each.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eacine, 8 1-8c; stone gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 28c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c per lb.

Eggs—Market firm, 13@14c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $1 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—White, (upper lake), 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 4c; herring, 6c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 4c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; roasted Java Mandheling, 35c; roasted Old Government, 32c; roasted Java, 30c; roasted Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2c; roasted Rio German Packages, 19 1-4c; roasted Rio Lion Packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $14 00&15 00; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $16 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 25@5 75; winter patent, $5 25@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye, $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 1-2c; Standard Powdered, 5 1-4c; Cutloaf, 5 1-2; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 5-6c; Standard A, 4 1-2c; Off A's, 4.31@4.44; Light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 80 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb. Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

TOLEDO PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Schr. Maize, Oscoda, lumber.
Prop Abercorn, Manistique, lumber.
Barge No 111, Ashland, iron ore.
Stmr. Juno, Walkerville, light.
Stmr. Burton, South Port, gravel.
Prop. E. K. Jenks, Sandusky, light.
Schr. M. Fuller, Mt. Clemens, light.
Barge Light Edward, Alpena, lumber.
Stmr. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse.
Schr. J. Schuette, Cheboygan, pig iron.
Schr. L. Casey, Manistique, lumber.

Clearances.

Schr. Maize, Cheboygan, light.
Prop. Abercorn, Cheboygan, light.
Stmr. E. H. Jenks, Pt. Huron, coal.
Schr. M. Tutts, Mt. Clemens, coal.
Schr. L. G. M. Grand, Alpena, light.
Schr. N. C. West, Marine City, coal.
Barge 115, Duluth, coal.
Schr. L. Casey, Chicago, light.
Stmr. Pridgeon, jr., Buffalo, mdse.
Stmr. Commerce, Sandusky, light.
Stmr. Douglas, Put-in-Bay, pass.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse.
Br. Stmr. Juno, Amherstberg, coal.

Steamer Pastime | For Presque Isle, Sunday, leaves at 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5:30 and 8:30 p. m. Go early and stay all day.

Thomson & Duclos' Musical Comedy Co. at Presque Isle opera house, one week, commencing June 26.

Just received, a new invoice of Mackintoshes. TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

Vose & Sons' pianos continue to find favor with all who hear them. Superb tone is the expression frequently used when testifying to this instrument. See them at J. W. GREENE & CO.'S.

IN COMMAND.

The battle lines are formed, the generals are in command, the engagement will soon begin, and it will be an exciting contest. The party that expects to win should send all its voters around to John Dabler's for anew suit of clothes the very first thing. A well dressed man commands more respect and attention than a shabby one, and John knows how to dress them in the best style at reasonable prices.

We guarantee a good show at Presque Isle.

Please bear in mind that for perfection of action, purity and refinement in tone, solidity of construction, and great durability, the Kranich & Bach stands without an equal. J. W. GREENE & CO.

If you need any lawn hose, examine our seamless tube goods. TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

Big show at Presque Isle. Opera this week.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

In America, I have frequently heard people say that they never saw an old reporter, and express wonder as to what became of reporters after they reached 35 or 40 years of age. No one who knows Fleet street intimately would make such a remark concerning English reporters. There are hundreds of men in London and all over England between 50 and 65 years of age, who are still at work as reporters, and are turning in their copy exactly as they did 30 or 40 years ago, when they were sent to their first "turn" at the police court, or to attend their first meeting of the town council. By this time they are no doubt more adept at their work, but the work itself is characterized by no more individuality or originality than their very earliest efforts. Men of this class, even when not advanced in years, would be hopeless failures in America. Many of them have never in their lives turned in a special or written account of anything to which they were not assigned, and would be all at sea if their stenography were no longer available.—Edward Porritt, in North American Review.

When you buy lawn hose, insist that you are shown Cleveland Rubber Co.'s seamless tube hose. It is branded.

Stultz & Bauer pianos have the call this week at J. W. Greene & Co.'s. This piano is fast gaining its way into the homes of people who want a strictly first-class instrument in every particular, and yet do not wish to pay exorbitantly for a reputation gained years ago when there was but little competition. The piano that can gain such headway as has the Stultz & Bauer must possess genuine merit. J. W. GREENE & CO.

The New York Fireworks Store on St. Clair street, near the Boody, has the only line of fireworks that ever received a gold medal for excellence. Have a look at them. You will find scores of new, beautiful goods. Reasonable prices on the finest goods. Everybody can indulge.

The best Liquor House in the city for Family Liquors and Wines is F. Behr, 602 and 604 Adams St.

We have a few sample pianos that we must close out to make room for regular stock. Who wants a bargain? J. W. GREENE & CO.

Yacht parties—clubs—picnics—associations—lawn parties and everybody are invited to call at the New York Fireworks Store, St. Clair street, near the Boody, and see the really magnificent line of new fireworks, at reasonable prices.

NOTHING STRANGE IN IT.

Montreal, June 25.—Thomas Neill, who is now on trial in London, Eng., charged with the poisoning of Matilda Clover, was in Montreal in March last, coming here from Quebec. From Montreal he went to New York, and about April 1 left the latter city for Liverpool.

Summer school, Toledo Business College, Monday. Read ad.

Bieber's Blood Bitters.

THE 4TH.

Celebrate this glorious day by taking a trip over the "Buckeye Route"—C. H. V. & T. Half fare, commencing July 2, good returning until July 5.

Idlewild | For Detroit, Sunday, June 26. Leaves her dock, foot of Jefferson st., at 9 a. m., city time. Fare 50c round trip.

Have you seen our new lawn tennis shoes? TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Railway Excursion to New York City.

July 4, 5, 6 and 7, tickets limited until August 15, 1892. Rate guaranteed lower than any other line. Route via Chautauqua Lake, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, or Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Fourth of July excursions, tickets at half fare from all stations, July 2, 3 and 4, limited to July 5.

Hose reels, nozzles, sprinklers, etc. TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

STEAMER BURT.

Grand moonlight excursion Sunday evening. A beautiful ride up the picturesque Maumee. Fare, 20c round trip; children 10c. Music and dancing. Leon's orchestra.

Packard organs are noted for elegance in design of case-work and sweetness of tone. J. W. GREENE & CO.

LEASED HEADQUARTERS.

The Toledo Car Service, etc., in the Bee Building.

To-day the second floor of the Bee building was leased by the Toledo Car Service association and the Joint Rate Inspection bureau, and will be occupied by the organizations on July 1. It will be the headquarters of institutions whose operations extend over northwestern Ohio and a great part of Michigan.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

See the line of natural gas stoves at Tate's, 134 Superior street.

The firebrick paving on Lafayette street, between Fifteenth and Division street, is completed.

Mrs. Emily Cooper has returned home from a three weeks' visit with her brothers in Minneapolis and Chicago.

The Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving company have commenced paving Lawrence and Scottwood avenues.

Benton McCurdy reports to the police that he was relieved of $5 and a hat on St. Clair street yesterday afternoon.

If you want a gasoline stove, buy one of a man who makes it a special business, and also delivers the fuel, at Tate's, 134 Superior.

A wheel broke down on one of the Moreton Truck company's wagons at noon today near the Perry street bridge and scattered a load of corn over the street.

See Tate's natural gas burners to attach to old gasoline frames.

The leading furniture dealers of the city have about reached an agreement for a Saturday half-holiday, and it is likely to be put into effect next week.

Some of the Lagrange street residents are of the opinion that the Polock swill carts are a nuisance on the sidewalks and more objectionable than the bicycle.

Use Tate's stove gasoline. It will not blacken or smoke. Telephone 761.

The woman's building committee held a meeting of conference at the Bee editoral rooms yesterday. Many good suggestions were made and the work is progressing as favorably as possible, the heat of the summer and the absence of so many from the city considered.

F. B. Losee & Co. have bought a large tract of land at Put-in-Bay, on the west shore, near Hotel Victory. They are platting it under the name of Highland Park. It fronts on the lake and has a commanding view of all the surrounding islands.

BACK IN ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., June 25.—Gov. Flower and party returned from Chicago at noon to-day.

Idlewild | For Detroit, Sunday, June 26. Leaves her dock, foot of Jefferson st., at 9 a. m., city time. Fare 50c round trip.

STOLEN BY TRAMPS.

Chillicothe, O., June 25.—The police here recently found in the camp of a party of tramps the 9-year old son of W. F. Bladerick, a prominent civil engineer of Chattanooga, Tenn. The boy was abducted from home about a month ago. He has been returned to his parents.

The Organ—"Estey." J. W. GREENE & CO.

Bieber's Blood Bitters.

TOOK IN THE SHOW.

London, June 25.—All the royal family, the visiting royalties and numerous diplomats were present to witness the Wild West show given by Cody, Salisbury and Burke yesterday before the queen at Windsor.

The piano used by the graduating class at Wheeler's was a beautiful Kranich & Bach Concert Grand, from the warerooms of J. W. GREENE & CO.

TIGHE SENTENCED.

Celina, O., June 25.—Madison Tighe, the young man who was missing when a jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against him for the killing of Daniel Benjamin, turned up, having gone to the country. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for 15 months. The indictment on the same case against Lewis Miller was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

Summer school, Toledo Business College, Monday. Read ad.

POOR CROPS.

London, June 25.—The Times' St. Petersburg dispatch says harvest prospects in ten of the Russian provinces are almost hopeless.

Second hand organ, $25—in good condition. J. W. GREENE & CO.

SENTENCE WAS LIGHT.

Buford, O., June 25.—William Berry, the man charged with incest with his daughter Mary, was indicted by a special grand jury at Hillsboro, taken into court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Nuby to eight years in the pen. Berry is 57 years old, and served three years in the army as a member of the Seventieth O. V. I.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

GREAT BARGAIN

In real estate this week. Modern 8-room cottage, reception hall, well, cistern, natural gas, sewer, etc., 1-2 block from Consolidated Electric Street Car line. $200 or $300 cash, balance long time, with interest at 6 per cent. Call on WALDVOGEL BROS., Phone 839.——514-516 Summit st.

LATE ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER. Enquire Frank Miller, No. 719 Monroe st.

READ TWICE OVER AND RING up 783. Your well, like all others, wants emptying, and our kind of cleaning. We don't monkey, or rob you. Postal us at Auburndale, O. Water Well Co. p

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE young horses, just brought in from the country in exchange for farm machinery. These must be sold at once. They are all broken and are a fine assortment. Call and see them at Merrell & Co.'s, 114 Superior st. 25june3

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 1415 Madison st. Good wages paid. 25june6

FOR RENT—FLATS, NEW AND roomy, with all modern conveniences; only good tenants need apply; rents moderate. Dr. C. S. Emery, 331 Broadway. p

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by young married couple, must be central and convenient. Address with full particulars, I 101, Bee office. p

EXCHANGE — IN PART FOR small farm near Toledo, an elegant dwelling, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, worth $7,000; near street railroad. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, at 2028 Summit avenue; first house on river side. Mrs. F. L. Nichols. 25jun3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOUSE and lot, 4 rooms, cellar, cistern and well; house new, situated in East Toledo; will take horse as part pay or $300 cash. I 100, Bee office. 25jun6p

FOR SALE—ONE HACK, ONE family carriage and one delivery wagon almost new; can be seen at John Spohn's paint shop, 25 Erie street, bet. Monroe and Washington sts. 25 jun6p

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A position as assistant bookkeeper or bill clerk. Address I 99, Bee Office. 25 jun3

EXCHANGE—NICE PLACE IN Perrysburg, two acres of land, dwelling 16 rooms, plenty of fruit; for Toledo improved property. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison st. p

FOR SALE—CIGAR, CONFECTIONery and news stand doing good business; good reason for selling; 1215 Broadway. 25june3p

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL double house for two families or house that could be used for two families; no children. J. M., box 319, Toledo, O. p

WEAK MEN

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARM—LOST, PART OF A CHAIN and round charm, containing settings of different colors. Finder will be well rewarded by returning same to the Bee office. 24june-tf

LOST—DOG—GORDON SETTER, ONE year old; license tag No. 65, 1891. Please return or notify E. E. Richards, 845 Lincoln avenue, and receive reward. p

LOST—STEEL CLASPED EYE GLASSES, between Superior and Summit, on Adams or St. Clair. Return to 231 St. Clair street or Bee office and receive reward. p

FOR RENT—$3 A WEEK. AN ELEGANTly furnished room; privilege of getting breakfast; also suite of rooms for light housekeeping; all improvements, 28 Ontario street, between Monroe and Washington. p

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN GIRL; good wages. No. 2327 Ashland avenue. 25june3

NEW HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE on Mark street, Cherry Grove addition, for $1,300; $100 cash, balance in small monthly payments. R. W. Smith, 310 Superior st. 25june3p

COTTAGE ON PERCEY STREET, CHERry Grove addition, for $1,100; $100 down, balance in small payments. R. W. Smith, 310 Superior street. 25june3p

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER; steady employment. Vrooman, Anderson & Co., Book and Job Printers, No. 16 St. Clair street. 25june2

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE UNION HOTEL at Magnetic Springs, O.; 33 rooms, parlor, dining room, etc.; all furnished; will trade for Toledo property. Enquire of Dr. J. N. Mowry, No. 10, Worthington Block. p

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE FAMILY horse; or will trade for city lot or for any supplies which we can use. Williams & Co. p

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Enquire 131 17th street.

COTTAGE FOR RENT—THE NICE frame cottage, No. 1019 Superior street. V. W. Granger. 25june6

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO ENTER summer school Toledo Business College Monday. Read ad. for full particulars. M. H. Davis, Principal. 25june2

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FOR SALE—A CANOPY TOP PONY cart in first-class condition, very cheap, at C. V. Coe's livery, Ontario street. 25june6

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY OUR Tooth Powder; valuable premiums with each box; price 25c. You can't miss it; you have everything to gain. A. Crowell & Co., Toledo, O. p

SEND 25c TO A. CROWELD & CO., TOledo, O., for a box of our French Tooth Powder; valuable premiums free with each box. p

WE WANT YOU TO USE OUR TOOTH Powder; valuable premiums free with each box; you are sure of a premium free; so is everybody; price 25c. A. Crowell & Co., Toledo, O. p

WANTED—POSITION AS BARTENDER or first-class table waiter, at once. Address I. 98, Bee office. 24june3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; apply at 3330 Cherry street. 24june3p

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, permanent position and good pay. Ask for President, St. James Hotel, forenoons only. 24june6p

TO LET—PLEASANT, WELL FURnished alcove room; all modern conveniences. Call or address 219 Ontario street. p

WANTED—POSITION BY EXPERIenced stenographer. Address "B." Lock Box 27, Auburndale P. O. 175

LOST—VALUABLE BIRD DOG; VERY large; collar light red; a suitable reward will be given for his return to H. W. Brown, 810 Second street, East Toledo. 24june2p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms for rent. 601 Lafayette street. 24june6p

WANTED—A MATTRESS MAKER. A good man, at 811 Division street; steady work. 24june3

LOST—DOG—GORDON SETTER ONE year old; city of Toledo license tag No. 65, 1891, attached to collar. Please return to No. 845 Lincoln avenue and receive reward. p

FOR SALE—HIGH-BRED CARRIAGE horse, 5 years old, dark bay, 15 1-2 hands high, weight 950 lbs. Address E. J. Delphey, Erie, Monroe Co., Mich. 24june3p

WANTED—A SINGLE, MIDDLE AGED man to work around the house. 218 Superior street.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMS AND 50 laboring men immediately. Call on S. Clarke, corner Jefferson and Ontario streets. p

FOR RENT—THREE SUITES OF ROOMS nicely furnished, with bath, at 232 10th street. 24june6p

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork in family of three; no washing. 1211 Heston street. 24june3

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING ROOM girls at the Oliver House.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING ROOM boy at Oliver House.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK at 1505 Jefferson street. 24june3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MY PACING horse, Grover Cleveland, with fancy buggy, surrey, harness, whip, robes, etc.; no better road horse in Toledo; a lady can handle him in any place, and if you need speed you can have it just as well; will trade this horse for a good lot in some good location. Address 23 St. Clair street. 24june-tf

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK AND a little girl to wash dishes. Inquire No. 801 Madison street.

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR Home Laundry, doing a good business; want to sell on account of sickness. Call 1116 Adams street. 25jun-tf

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; apply 323 West Woodruff. 25jun3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, with bath and all conveniences; in private family; choice location; very desirable; 702 Walnut, cor. Erie.

FOR RENT—FINE LARGE HOUSE in 7th ward, newly papered and painted throughout; bath, both gases, city water and barn. Will rent cheap to responsible party. Address E, P. O. box 342, city. 25jun3p

LOST—SMALL POCKET BOOK containing anamount of money on First street between Cherry and Bridge streets; finder please leave at Bee office and receive reward. 25jun3p

NOTIC

..FOR.. COMFORT BUY MOCKETT'S COOL CLOTHING

The Best Made! Nothing Like Them! Will Keep You Cool! Make You Contented!

Do not imagine you are wasting your time reading our advertisements, you are not. You might perchance need a hat, a shirt, a pair of sox, summer coat and vest, or something in the Clothing Line, and by reading this, you might be reminded of the fact that this is the store to supply your needs, then you would very likely come here. If you did you certainly would buy here, and by buying here

YOU SAVE FULLY TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY PER CENT ON EVERY DOLLAR YOU LEAVE WITH US.

OUR $1 HAT.

ALL KINDS OF HATS! ALL KINDS OF HEADS!

Don't go to exclusive hat shops and pay twice as much as you will have to pay here.

We buy our Hats as we buy our Clothing—For Spot Cash, get the benefit of Lowest Prices and can afford to sell low.

A Big Reduction in

Misses' Shirt Waists.

To reduce our stock of Misses' Waists, we will this week offer 100 Dozen of Fine Percales,

EACH **95c** EACH

The Patterns are neat and desirable, and the stock fresh. Sizes run from 10 to 15 years of age.

Mothers:—Dont neglect to buy your girls two or three of these waists—they are just the thing for school wear.

These goods are worth $1.50 Special Reduction Sale, 95c.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL!

This season we are prepared, better than ever, to supply you with comfortable garments for hot weather wear. Our Stock of

SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER COATS AND VESTS, FLANNEL COATS,

Is the finest assortment of THIN CLOTHING in the city, and are marked at bottom prices.

COATS AND VESTS, in Flannels, Madris, Silk, Alpaca, Drap d'ete Sicillian, etc., in Black, Drab, Tan, Slate, and all the latest shades, from $3.00 and upwards.

SEERSUCKER COATS AND VESTS from $1 and upwards.

FRENCH SATEEN COATS AND VESTS, good variety at $2.50.

BLACK SATEEN COATS, from 34 to 44 size, only $1.50.

FLANNEL COATS—An endless variety of the celebrated BROKAW MAKE, the best on earth, from $3.00 and upwards.

If you want to see the Greatest Line of

$3 PANTS

You ever saw, come and examine the grand values we have laid on our counters at this price for this week.

We have all kinds of patterns, ranging from neat dark effects to the lightest and more pronounced.

In Make, Style and Fit

They'll equal anything you can get made to order for twice the money.

ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

You will find that we are

HEADQUARTERS

For All Kinds of

Outing Goods

Whether you want a

Bicycle Suit, Tennis Cap OR **Negligee Shirt,**

Our stock of Negligee Shirts has been replenished with fresh shipments from the makers, and we are in a better position than ever to supply your needs. Prices from $1 and upwards.

Look in our windows, examine the Styles, Patterns and Fabrics of the $12.00 and $15.00 Suits for **$10.**

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

If you buy from us you get the Largest Stock to Choose from, the Best Makes of Merchandise that's sold and the Lowest Prices.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Air Line Junction chapel: Services at 7:45 p m., led by Mr. C. J. Campbell.

Ashland avenue Baptist church: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.

Martin Luther church, corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; German service at 10:30 a. m.: English service at 8 p. m.

Broadway M. E. church, 1225 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; strangers welcome.

Third Street M. E. church, East Toledo, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Young People's meetings, 6:15 p. m.; preaching, 7:45 p. m.

Unitarian Church of Our Father, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning, Rev. A. G. Jennings will speak on the subject, "Every Man a Penny;" Sunday school at 12 o'clock; seats free; everybody invited.

Bartlett street church (Disciples of Christ), Rev. J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. At 7:45 p. m., Rev. Henry Veyesey will tell why he is non-denominational.

St. Paul's M. E. church: Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller having returned from Athens, Ohio, will preach in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 8 o'clock; class meeting, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league prayer service, 7 p. m.

Grace church, Stickney avenue: 8 a. m., holy communion; 10:30 a. m., morning prayer, sermon on the relation of pulpit and press to Sunday base ball; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer; final sermon in answer to an atheis's letter.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Kingdom of God;" Sunday school at 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; evening service, 8 o'clock, subject, "The Bread of Life."

Services in the Third Presbyterian church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. B. K. Ormond. Subject for morning, "The General Assembly;" for the evening, "Lessons of a Profitable Journey;" Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "God's Wondrous Work Through Missions at Home and Abroad," and at 7:45 p. m., "Slow to Anger;" Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "Seed and Soil;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; at 8 o'clock an interesting program will be rendered in which all the missionary societies of the church will have a part. Good music.

Church of Christ, Eleventh street, T. S. Buckingham, pastor: Morning at 10:30, "Is Certainty on the Matter of Salvation Possible?" Sunday school at 12; Juniors at 4:30; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; service at 8, "Our Position as Regards the Bible." Truth-seekers invited. Sunday school at Weber's hall, East Toledo, at 3.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street, Miss S. J. Clark pastor: Church services at 10:45 a. m.: Sunday school, 12 m.: Friday evening services, 7:30. Services discontinued during July and August, and will commence again the first Sabbath in September. Dispensary and reading room open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Trinity church Rev. Charles Scadding rector, Rev. W. H. Bamford assistant: The services to-morrow will be as follows: 9 a. m., holy communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon; 7:30, evening prayer and sermon. Strangers cordially welcomed, and in the evening will be provided with leaflet giving full order of service.

The First Congregational church, on St. Clair street, next to the Boody, Rev. Wm. W. Williams and Rev. D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Gospel of Work and the Gospel of Rest;" Sunday school at 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m.; evening service at 8 o'clock; subject, "Do Thy Work and Leave Consequences with God." Pastor Fisk will preach morning and evening.

First Baptist church, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "The Everlasting Security of the Believer;" ordinance of baptism at the close of the service; Sunday school at noon; consecration meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; a union service of the Westminster Presbyterian, St John's Methodist and First Baptist at 8 p. m., sermon by Rev. A. J. Fish, D. D., pastor of St John's church.

REDUCED RATES TO NEW YORK CITY.

On July 5, 6 and 7 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell tickets to New York city and return at one lowest first-class fare. Send to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O., for free copy of folder of information. The Lake Shore is the only line to New York without a ferry transfer.

Moonlight Ride Sunday Eve.

Steamer C. B. Wallace leaves foot of Monroe street 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg 8 p. m. Good music aboard.

Ice cream social at the Oliver Baptist church next Wednesday evening.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice, June 25, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised letters."

Gents' List.

A—Walter Ashton, Vango Andras, Henry Anderson.

B—John Balandea, J. A. Bartz, G. Buessing, Col. Belville, B. M. Bailey, Richard Burton, Vernie Bolder, W. P. Bloom, Wesley Billings

C—W. P. Charlton, Henry Clark, F. L. Condit, E. P. Cooley, Geo. W. Clark, D. J. Connal, Burt Crave.

D—Dr. C. G. Duncan, Mr. Drapper, James Dickson, Joe Daggon, Edward Doyle, R. W. Daniels, Ted Daken.

E—T. N. Elliott, John Edwards.

F—Theo. Fye, Jim Facker, J. W. Freeman, Joseph Festerhem, G. W. Ford, Chas. D. Free.

G—D. H. Gaffney, Frank Gebert, Jno. R. Gage, L. C. Gump, O. Gourley.

H—John Hollingshead, Harrison Hays, C. Harry Hall, Charlie Haase, Alexander Harris, Abe Harris, John Hofner.

J—Charles Johnson, Chas. Jordan.

ball, Al. Kotcher, Thomas Kelley.

K—Dr. H. B. Kauffman, A. W. Kimball, Al. Kotcher.

L—Frank Long, John Lego, Wm. Lewis.

M—Jos. Mack, Wm. F. Mack, Willard E. Mott, Dr. W. R. Mead, R. H. Manning, Owen McAuley, John McMunn, Frank Maguire.

N—C. L. Neth, R. E. Nelson, Wm. Nimmic.

O—Gerard W. Osgood, John O'Toole, Cyrus A. Olmstead.

P—D. O. Philip, Edward Patterson, Gus Phields, Willie Parish.

R—E. Richard, D. E. Rowe, Charlie Ridle, B. H. Revens, Henry Russell, Henry Ryan, Rev. John Roccher, Joe Rosenburg, S. H. Russell, W. Raymer, Thos. Robberts.

S—Chas. Schocht, Will Shea, S. S. Sowers, Signor Sabatiero, Surburg, 159 Fulton street; Wm. Shirtts, R. Selner, Robt. E. Staibler, O. A. Sherman, S. Skowvouski, Michael Silvestre, Jas. Shirley, John Shoal, G. Sniarly, Gustave Stern, George Steinard, D. W. Shirts, E. J. Slayton, C. R. Shadon, C. W. Stafford, C. H. Sprague, Chas. Scott.

T—Frank Troutwine, Huff Thornter, Wm. K. Terry, W. L. Thomas, E. C. Thompkinson, G. B. Thomas.

V—A. L. Vaughn.

W—Chas. H. Walkens, Edmund Witty, Harry Wads, Henry T. Williams, James R. Walker, Jas. G. Williams, Jno. Weisman.

Y—R. W. Young.

Z—Rev. P. S. Zarn, Joseph Zitka.

Ladies' List.

A—Nellie Anderson, Mrs. Acker.

B—Maud G. Billings, Mary Brackett, Miss Mary Bruce, Miss Hattie Brooks, Miss Fay Boyde, Miss Emma Blazer, Mrs. Emma Beed, Mrs. Cora Boxendale.

C—Mrs. M. J. Cornell, Mrs. Henry Carns, Miss Bessie Clemmer.

D—Miss Sophia Dirgantz, Mrs. Susan Denning, Miss Maggie Doig.

E—Mrs. Harriet Ellis.

F—Evie Fakeman, Mrs. Henry Frank, Miss Maud Furgeson.

G—Miss Fannie Greer, Miss Josie Gobel, Miss Josie Gunther, Miss Polly Gager, Miss Celia Gates.

H—Mrs. Mollie Harter, Mrs. Henrietta Harris, Miss Hattie Higgins, Miss Floy Hamilton, Mrs. Eva Hill, Mrs. Augusta Hill.

I—Mrs. Rosina Isch.

K—Mrs. Lucy J. Knapp, Mary E. Kimeball, Mrs. Augusta Kabel.

L—Miss May Lew, Miss Maud Leach, Mrs. Louisa C. Lee, Mrs. I. L. La Flesh, Gertie Lee, Miss Georgie Lee.

M—Miss Cora Miller, Mrs. Mamie Moore, Delia Morin, Mamie McErien, Miss Hattie Miller, Mrs. Eliza Monck, Mrs. Wm. Lee Miller.

O—Miss Minnie A. O'Leary.

P—Mrs. Mary Paras, Mrs. N. P. Powell.

R—Miss Bessie Richards, Mrs. Ded. Rossback, Mrs. Isabel Roland, Mrs. John Rawlson.

S—Miss Maggie Schock, Mrs. H. E. Simon, Miss Emma Smith, Mrs. Emily Smith, Mrs. Mary A Smiley, Miss Maggie Shack, Mr. Chris Stentr, Miss Carrie Sallibrink, Miss Bessie Sweeney, Miss Bertha Strawlet, Mrs. Will Schaefer.

T—Miss Venia Thaisr.

W—Miss G. Wright, Miss Ivy Wilson, Miss Flora Wannes, Mrs. Whelham, Miss Tess Worthry.

Miscellaneous.

Edwards, A. M. & Co.; Reeves, D.M. & Co.; Voris, N. H. & Co.; Lake Erie Manufacturing Co.; Renhl Manufacturing Co.

Packages.

Dannemiller, Vic. F.; Eberhard, Jas. F. (2); Johnson, Will; Williams, Mrs. Charles; Zeck, Fred.

FOURTH OF JULY.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

On July 2, 3 and 4, the C., J. & M. railway will sell special low rate excursion tickets between all stations, including Cincinnati. Tickets good going day of sale and good returning up to and including July 5.

For full information apply to nearest C., J. & M. agent, or address,

T. C. M. SCHINDLER, G. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

FORESTERS, ATTENTION.

A special meeting of Court Lucas will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in Clarke's hall, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of late Bro. P. C. Eiseman, Sunday afternoon. Meet at 1 o'clock sharp, Sunday, June 26, at Clarke's hall.

R. F. BOOTH, R. S.
M. C. FOGARTY, C. R.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

STEAMER MESSENGER

For Monroe daily, 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Boat leaves from J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock, between Madison and Jefferson.

CITY NEWS

Heiskell's Ointment cures itch.

Canoe club meets on Monday evening.

Wheelmen of Ohio meet at Dayton next Saturday.

Cheap ride—Steamer C. B. Wallace. Round trip, 15 cents.

Send the lace curtains to the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

The cyclers will give a hare and hound race next Thursday if it don't rain.

Plans for the new engine houses are being prepared by Bacon & Huber.

Auburndale school pupils enjoyed their annual picnic at Presque Isle yesterday.

Sons of Veterans drum corps have a boat ride on the Pastime on Monday evening.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Judge Ricks by Kenyon college.

Mark E. Sibley camp, Sons of Veterans, go to Devil's Lake on an excursion to-morrow.

Mr. John Bolan is home from Chicago, and of course is enthusiastic for the ticket nominated.

Plats of some new additions were approved by the council committee yesterday afternoon.

First Ward Democratic club meets this evening at the wigwam on Erie street, near Stickney avenue.

Fremont is desirous of having the Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., encamp in the neighborhood when the time comes.

Miss Anna Radbone's class in the Stickney school picnicked yesterday afternoon at Bellevue park, and had a good time.

Young People's Baptist society opens the annual meeting at Lakeside next Saturday. Rev. E. W. Hunt, of this city, is in charge.

The moonlight excursion to be given by the cyclers Tuesday evening, June 28, promises to be a jolly affair and should be largely attended.

William Taylor university, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has honored Rev. Jason Young, of the Central Ohio M. E. conference, with the title of D. D.

Westminster, St. John's and the First Baptist churches unite in their third service Sunday night at the latter church. Rev. Dr. Fish will preach the sermon.

Use Angostura Bitters, the world renowned South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

The Rev. Charles Scadding has accepted the bishop's invitation to preach the "Ordination sermon" at Gambier and will deliver it to the graduating class on Sunday, June 26.

The Toledo Railway Clerks' association will meet Monday evening, June 27, at Friendship hall, at which meeting the election of officers will be held.

May Reiley sued Antoni Cznebeck in common pleas court to-day for $5,000 damages for alleged breach of promise. She says that Antoni promised to marry her, but now refuses to do so.

The Walter Emerson Concert company, of Boston, will give an entertainment in Toledo November 4 under the auspices of the Toledo Bicycle clubf. The boys always have the best there is a going and this will be anticipated with pleasure.

The ladies of the charity committee of the Church of Our Father give an excursion to Put-in-Bay Friday, July 1, for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten. All those going on an excursion in the near future will confer a great favor by purchasing tickets of this committee, as well as help a very worthy cause.

Mrs. F. A. Dorr has recieved a very flattering offer to sing at St. Paul's church, Toledo, for Sunday services. Toledo people who heard Mrs. Dorr's delightful singing are loud in their praises of her voice. Mrs. Dorr will not accept the offer extended as she prefers to sing in her own church in this city.—Fremont News.

The annual meeting of the Defiance District Epworth league will occur in St. Paul's church, this city, June 28 and 29. Large delegations from the different chapters in the district are expected. The first evening a reception will be tendered by Defiance chapter to which the public is invited. The second evening there will be a lecture by Dr. J. A. Fish, of Toledo, entitled, "Look Up; Lift Pp."—Defiance Express.

The regular gospel meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will be held at their new home, 620 Madison street, at 5 o'clock. Subject, "Self Education." Phil. 3:12, Jude. 1:20. Miss Alta Smith, leader. A most cordial invitation is extended to all young women. The Association rooms are open now from 9 to 6 daily, and the new general secretary, Miss Hill, will be glad to welcome all who come.

Third Ward Democratic club met last evening at the court house and started the ball rolling for lively campaign work. A membership committee was selected as follows: Frank Cheney, Harry Ashley, George B. Boone, Samuel Galeerd, H. Brockman, Ashton Coldham, Sylvester Lamb, Robert Wallace, R. J. Newton, M. Kraft, James Keegan and M. Curran. An adjournment was taken subject to the call of the president.

SPECIAL SALE

Of curling irons and crimpers, Monday and Tuesday.

MADAME LOTHROP, 306 Summit street.

AN OLD BOATMAN DEAD.

St. Marys, O., June 25.—(Special)—Wm. Barnbrook, the oldest boatman on the Miami & Erie canal, died this morning, aged 70.

STEAMER MESSENGER

For Monroe Piers, Sunday, June 26, 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., for 25c; children 15c round trip. Boat leaves from J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

Bust Developer.

The Perfection BUST DEVELOPER can be found at

MADAME LOTHROP'S, 306 Summit street.

REDMOND'S RETURN.

He Tells the People What He Learned in America.

London, June 25.—John E. Redmond was met on his arrival at Queenstown in the Etruria by the mayor of Cork and a delegation of Parnellites, who received him with hearty cheers.

Mr. Redmond said he had been benefited by the voyage to America in health as well as in other respects.

Ninety per cent. of the Irish residents of the United States were in sympathy, he said, with the cause he represented, and he was everywhere received with such favor that left no doubt of the popular sentiment.

If the commission sent to America to endeavor to bring about an understanding between the divisions of the Irish party was fair minded, added Mr. Redmond, he had no doubt they would consider the offer of the Parnellites for a settlement to the just and reasonable.

All Kinds

Of hair work made to order. Switches made over, bangs curled.

MADAME LOTHROP, 306 Summit street.

CHEAP RATES TO CINCINNATI.

The C., H. & D. will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati and return June 28 and 29, at one fare for the round trip, on account of the prohibition national convention. Tickets will be good returning until July 6. Cincinnati with its Zoological garden, park concerts, Latonia races, etc., is very attractive at this season. For rates, etc., call on or address any C., H. & D. agent, or E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

COULDN'T DISINFECT HIM.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The khan of Bokhara has received an intimation that while cholera is raging in his vicinity it would be well for him to defer his intended visit to the czar. The khan has therefore, abandoned the visit for the present.

SPECIAL PIANO SALE.

NINE SECOND-HAND AND SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS (UPRIGHT AND SQUARE) ALL IN PERFECT ORDER, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THESE PIANOS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. PRICES VERY LOW AND TERMS EASY.

THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO., 217 and 219 Summit street.

SENTENCED TO DIE.

Camden, N. J., June 25.—Morton and Boyer, the two colored murderers, were sentenced this morning to be hanged July 29. Boyer broke down and cried. Morton was not affected in the least and went to his cell smiling. The death watch was immediately put on.

IMPERIAL PINNED PATTERNS.

A child can make and cut from them. Half of garment pinned to cut from.

MADAME LOTHROP, 306 Summit street.

MORE TROUBLE.

Berlin, June 25.—Eugene Wolf telegraphs from East Africa to the Tageblatt that the British missionaries at Kilimanjare supplied arms and ammunition to the hostile natives to enable the latter to resist the Germans. It is expected that the expulsion of all British missionaries from German territory will be ordered.

THE STEAMER DOUGLAS

Will start for Monroe piers on Sunday morning at 9 a. m. and at 2 p. m., from foot of Madison street. Fare for round trip, 25c; children 15c. Nice grove and good bathing beach. Also good fishing.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION RATES.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, "Clover Leaf Route," will issue one fare excursion tickets to all stations on its line, including Toledo and St. Louis, and in addition, various points on connecting lines, with special low rate excursion to Omaha, Neb. Dates of sale, July 2, 3 and 4, return limit July 5, except to Omaha a special return limit will be given.

Call on Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or address

C. C. JENKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

GOING TO EXTREMES.

Mrs. Newwed—My dear, as you said we must do everything possible to economize, I have been at work turning my old dresses, and I can make most of them do another year. It won't take me over six weeks to get through, and then I'll reshape and trim my old bonnets.

Mr. Newwed—That's very sensible, I must say.

Mrs. Newwed—I have also been trying some waxed thread and a coarse needle on my old shoes, and I believe they'll last six months longer; and I've turned that old carpet we bought secondhand, and given it a thorough washing, so that it will do very nicely; and I'm going to make some curtains for the up-stairs windows, to avoid buying new ones.

Mr. Newwed—Eminently sensible, my dear.

Mrs. Newwed—And I've sent off the washerwoman and discharged the hired girl. I will do all the work myself.

Mr. Newwed—You are an angel, my love.

Mrs. Newwed—And I took that box of imported cigars you bought, and traded them for two boxes of cheaper ones.

Mr. Newwed—Now, see here! Economy is a good thing, but there is no need of your becoming an unreasoning, fanatical monomaniac on the subject.—New York Weekly.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

STEAM DYEING.

Ladies' and gents' garments cleaned, dyed and refinished in the best style. All goods sent by express receive prompt attention at the

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS, 422 Summit st., between Adams and Oak.

Visit L. H. Meinert's Ice Cream Parlors, corner Summit and Oak streets.

"HOT WEATHER GOODS."

Late arrivals of large varieties of wool Crepe de chenes, Glorias, Challies, Silk finished Brilliantines. Grenadines, Organdies, Canton Crepes, Mouseline de linde &c. Also just opened new lines of all manner of Wash goods and White goods.

The newest in Shirt Waists-Parasol Novelties-thin Underwear-Silk Mits-Summer Corsets-thin Hosiery-at prices that will interest you.

Great reductions on Trimmed Millinery

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

SAY

You have heard lots about it. Probably you have seen a few things by this time. Those spokes and tires and that frame are "DAUNTLESS." Better take a look at one.

TOLEDO BICYCLE CO

WE FEEL SORRY

For regular boarders at the average hotel. One particular thing on the bill of fare they never get right is a delicious brown griddle cake from LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR. What they do get is a tough, tasteless batter cake that is positively not fit to eat. Hold an indignation meeting and demand LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.

JOHN P. LAWRENCE

Practical and Sanitary Engineer,

PLUMBER

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

Dealer in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Sinks, Pumps and Gas Fixtures.

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126 and 128 St. Clair St., TOLEDO

SAND LAKE

Is the place to spend your summer. It is about 48 miles from Toledo, on the C., J. and M. railway, and is about one and three-quarters miles in length by a mile in width. The lake is well stocked with good varieties of game fish. No prettier spot can be found any where.

Putnam's Lake Park Hotel

Is situated amid a beautiful grove on the shore of the lake. The hotel has cool and convenient sleeping apartments, pleasant piazzas and parlors, large, cool and commodious dining room, well provided table and polite attention; fine bathing beaches, sailing, rowing, dancing, swinging, croquet, agreeable society and surroundings. Health, pleasure, enjoyment and economy combined. Correspondence solicited and all communications promptly answered. For particulars and prices address,

J. J. PUTNAM & SON, Pentecost, Mich.

Descriptive circular of Beautiful Lake View Summer Resort at Devils Lake, Lenawee County, Mich. G. R. Beardsell, Prop'r. P. O. Address, Hudson, Mich.

Lake View Hotel

AND GROVE

Beardsell's Landing, Devils Lake.

RATES:

Per Day, $2.00.
Week, $7 to $8.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING JUNE 25, 1892.

TORY BY MARRIAGE

Whitelaw Reid as an Aristocrat.

He Is Also a Thorough Anglo-Maniac.

He Gets All This Through His Marriage,

And Did Not Earn His Vast Riches.

How He Has Fought Organized Labor for Years and Openly Stood Out Against the Poor Man.

New York, June 25.—"It is like trying to set a snowdrift on fire with a bundle of icicles for kindling wood."

The above sententious sentence, a republican utterance, contains a full report of the feeling among New York republicans. There is absolutely no enthusiasm, and there is a very large lump of disgust in the ranks.

Harrison was certainly bad enough as a representative of the aristocratic idea in politics, but Reid is a thousand leagues further removed from touch with the people than is the president, writes the New York correspondent of the St. Louis Republic.

As a publisher he has antagonized organized labor for more than a decade in his business relations with it, while as a writer he occupied the unique position of an enemy to the masses for a quarter of a century. It is bad enough to be passively opposed to the uplifting of American citizens who are trying to better themselves by bettering the conditions under which they struggle for a living, but to be actively arrayed against them, and to unremittingly oppose them is an unique attitude for a native-born citizen. His nomination is a case of political hysteria on the part of the republicans. It has become customary for them to name a man for the vice presidency whose money will help them buy the presidency, and it is probable that his bid was the highest one offered for the place.

Another thing: Mr. Reid edits the only great newspaper in America that has consistently and persistently fought the cause of Irish home rule. It is a Tory sheet. Its London correspondent, the scholarly G. W. Smalley, colors every line he writes from the British capital with a Tory bias. He seems never to be so happy as when abusing Mr. Gladstone, and when taking issue with that distinguished statesman's political views. No longer ago than last Sunday the Tribune's letter from abroad contained an attack on the great Liberal leader and the party he represents.

Personally I do not believe in mixing American and English affairs, but it seems a little strange to me that the party which has posed as the especial antagonist of John Bull, and which has at times gone to such extreme lengths to conciliate the Irish American vote, has picked up a man who may almost be called an anglomaniac to put on its presidential ticket.

The declaration will no doubt be made that Mr. Reid is not responsible for his London correspondent's views, and an elaborate exegesis of the editor's affairs, public and private, may be looked for at almost any time; but it will do little good. The Irish-American citizen is an independent sort of fellow, who has a way of thinking for himself, and he will be apt to pause before casting his ballot for a man who has openly given the columns of his paper to anti-Irish argument. He owns the Tribune, thanks to his father-in-law's liberality, and is its responsible editor.

Though his youth was spent amidst humble surroundings in a small Ohio town, he has all the instincts of an artistrocrat. His retinue of servants is the largest, perhaps, in New York, and they are arrayed in livery of such a decided cut that they have no trouble in realizing their position.

His home, Ophir Hall, in Westchester county, is an estate equal to any baronial castle in England, and he has adapted himself to his surroundings with as easy a grace as if he had been born a feudal Lord.

Mr. Reid, it should be borne in mind, is not one of those self-made Americans to whom we point with pride as an example of the possibilities of the country. He did not earn his fortune: he married it.

So much for Mr. Reid. Of Mr. Harrison it is hardly necessary to speak. He will be hit so hard by Tom Platt and the other New York Blaniacs on the 8th of next November that he won't know what hurt him. There is—I want to repeat and emphasize the statement—there is an utter absence of enthusiasm for the ticket. Nobody in the republican party seems to care a cent whether it is elected or not. The past convention snap and discussion, which presumably should follow as a matter of course among the faithful, is not to be found. The victory for our side, unless the democrats make a mistake criminal in its enormity at Chicago, is practically won.

TO IMPROVE THE SKIN.

A few Hints on Cleanliness and the Complexion.

There are certain things which should be attended to in the preservation of a good complexion; they may seem simple in themselves, and for that reason are frequently neglected; but if carefully borne in mind and attended to, it would be wonderful to many how their complexions would improve, and how few really unsightly skins there are in this world. We may risk enumerating them, though we may be laughed at by those who think they know all about it, but have never really and seriously given them a trial. The means proposed are cleanliness, attention to the general health, avoidance of great alterations of temperature, exercise, light, and avoidance of any undue strain of the air, food, clothing, and avoidance of any undue train on the skin.

Let us begin with cleanliness. Choose a good soap and water as soft as you can get it, and bathe once a day, using cold or warm water, as you find it agrees with you best. The question of soaps and baths is too long to enter into here, but perhaps it would form an interesting paper some day. We will content ourselves by illustrating the management of a delicate part like the face. First make a free lather on clean hands, not on any flannel, glove or towel; rub it well into the face, and wash it off with tepid water, of which there should be a large quantity in the basin, for if there is much free alkali in the soap used, this will thus be thoroughly diluted, and so will not injure the face. Finally, wash the face in clean cold water. This braces up the muscles of the skin and acts as a tonic. If a person's face cannot stand the cold water to begin with, it may be gradually made colder. In case of a very delicate skin, if the soap be not at fault, the best way is to use a teaspoonful of sal volatile or a few drops of spirits of ammonia in a quart of distilled water.—The Family Doctor in Cassell's Family Magazine.

A WISE PARENT.

He—Your father does not withhold his consent to our marriage because I am his employe, I hope?

She—Oh, no. He says he'll give his consent as soon you get your salary raised.—Life.

TO DEVELOP ORIENTAL TRADE

A Hong Kong Merchant Will Tap That of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Victoria, B. C., June 25.—Mr. George P. Dodwell, of Dodwell, Calisle & Co., Hong Kong, who came out on the Empress of Japan, will, with the assistance of Mr. Alexander Stewart, establish branches at Tacoma and Victoria to promote oriential trade generally, particularly that of the Northern Pacific Line of steamships.

The first setamship, the Phra Nang, is only the pioneer of the new line, whose interests will be promoted by them as energetically as those of the Canadian Pacific, with which they were connected at the commencement. Stewart who has been at Shanghai, will remain on the Pacific coast.

Dodwell's firm was connected at Hong Kong with the Canadaian Pacific steamers till December last, and he proposes now to work up the business that they lost.

Dodwell says he has no idea of running out the Canadian Pacific railway or any other company, but believes that there is ample business for all and proposes to have his share. There is, he says, plenty of trade one way, and to equalize matters will require great care and energy.

The steamers will come to Victoria because the trade is here, and to get it he will make the best possible arrangements to handle it. There is a good local traffic both here and on the sound—good enough, indeed, to make it well worth looking after.

It is not Dodwell's intention to carry stocks of goods at Victoria, but he will do his utmost to promote the eastern carrying trade. It is proposed to establish trade for the new line in the same way as was done for the C. P. R., and the N. P. do not intend to be frozen out, having come to stay.

The Phra Nang was simply put on temporarily, as it will be six months before the regular steamers are in commission. Then there will be regular time tables and schedule time throughout, but, in the interim, there will be a service necessary to meet requirements.

The steamship Batavia, which is now on the way, and others will follow, when necessary. Among them is the well-known Parthia, which is being thoroughly renovated.

By the Oriental steamer it is learned that the Emperor of Japen proposes to confer on Sir Edwin Arnold the Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his great qualities.

STANLEY'S CAMPAIGN

As a Unionist Candidate for Parliament.

Particulars of His Nomination—His Wife to Aid Him and She Will Personally Address the Voters.

London, June 25.—The coming elections are the absorbing theme of conversation and newspaper comment, and all other happenings sink into insignificance beside the great political upheaval which is impending. The most interesting feature of the campaign has been the choice of Henry M. Stanley by the unionists of North Lambeth as their candidate for the seat for that parliamentary division.

There has been an impression that Stanley might be a candidate for some seat, but nothing had been settled upon, and so far as North Lambeth was concerned the selection of the eminent traveler was wholly unexpected. Until Monday the local conservative caucus understood that the present incumbent, Lieutenant General Sir Charles Crawford Fraser, K. C. B., V. C., would seek reelection. A letter from that soldier and statesman was received this morning, informing the caucus of the fact that he would not be a candidate again. In the emergency thus created the conservative council was convened, and the situation was hurriedly discussed. It was agreed that the only way to make up for the disadvantage occasioned by a change of plans at so late an hour, almost on the eve of the election, it would be necessary to put up a candidate of national repute, whose prestige would perhaps overwhelm the liberal local organization.

The central headquarters in London was notified of the situation, but the reply was sent back that all the notables available were already engaged, and the suggestion was added that the liberal unionists caucus be applied to. This advice was accepted, with the result that Henry M. Stanley was hit upon. The committee hurried off to Richmond terrace, saw Stanley, and obtained his consent to the use of his name. Stanley took the matter very coolly, but his wife made no attempt to conceal her delight over his acceptance of the nomination. She is enthusiastic about the campaign and has promised to personally aid Stanley in the canvass. It is expected that her speeches herself. It is expected that her charming personality and her ready wit will be a great help in the contest. She helped Stanley to draft his own address after he had returned from attending a banquet at Fishmonger's hall.

The opening paragraph of the address declares for "one indivisible empire, one inseparable union, the union of the united kingdom in one imperial parliament, representing one people." The remainder of the address is skillfully worded to catch the independent vote. The tories are preparing gorgeous placards in which ingenious references are made to Stanley's thrilling adventures, his intrepidity, his wide experience, his services in enlarging the sphere of British commerce, etc. On the other hand the liberals are busily searching out Stanley's record before he became famous. They hope to find something in his American career which they can decry, and meanwhile they are raking up old stories about his indulging in brutal treatment of the natives during his first expeditions to Africa.

Stanley ought to win the seat, as he is undoubtedly popular; his wife's influence will help him, and the division is a unionist one anyway, the conservative majority at the last election being over 400 in a total vote of about 6,000. The liberals are stronger now than at any time, and the vote will probably be close, but the general impression is that the great explorer will gain the prize.

CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

Likely to Cause Trouble for Several Nations Very Shortly.

London, June 25.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has left England without any public announcement as to the progress of his matrimonial project, but there is reason to believe that an authoritative statement, which will not be pleasant to Russia, will be made before long. Russian newspapers have been commenting very sharply upon the attention shown to Ferdinand in this country, and one of them, the well-known Novoe Vremya, has declared that Russia will have to make England feel in Asia, her only vulnerable point, the necessity incumbent upon her of preserving a neutral attitude toward Russia in European affairs.

The impression of men who study Central Asian politics closely because they are always interesting is that there will be a row this year between the Ameer of Bokhara, now a vassal of Russia, and the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is a subsized ally of England. The latter is just now engaged in chastising insolent frontier tribes, a work which is pretty well chronic with him. The latest news to hand states that he had 500 men of the Katzalbaci tribe executed, and their chief tortured and imprisoned. Afghan armies are not particular about frontier posts and such like trifles, and Bokhara may easily obtain a causus belli.

A Georgia man has in his possession a palm-oil lamp made in Madrid, Spain, in 1604. It was dug up in the woods some time ago, and is supposed to have been lost by Ponce de Leon.

IT WILL BE BIG.

The Greatest Exposition Ever Attempted.

World's Fair Buildings Compared With Others

That Have Been Used for Like Purposes—Sunday at the Fair—Interesting Notes.

Chicago, June 25.—The first impression which the observer gets of the World's Columbian Exposition in its present stage of development is one of its vastness. That is probably the impression which, when the fair is opened, will dominate all others. No exposition was ever projected on such a scale before, and, for this generation at least, no one is likely to be again.

The historic building erected in Hyde Park in 1851 to accommodate the first of modern world's fairs covered 700,000 square feet. The building devoted to manufacturers and liberal arts at Chicago covers 1,500,000 square feet. The largest building at the Paris exposition in 1889 was the Machinery Palace, covering 11 acres; the largest at Chicago covers nearly 31 acres. The main building at the Centennial exposition had a floor area of 870,464 square feet; at the World's Columbian exposition the area covered is 1,479,499 square feet. At Philadelphia, machinery hall occupied 504,720 square feet, at Chicago it covers, with its annex, 700,000 square feet, and outside of this there are three separate buildings, covering in the aggregate fully as much space more, devoted to the departments of electricity, mines and mining and transportation, all of which were accommodated in machinery hall at Philadelphia. The art building at the Centennial had 76,550 square feet of floor space and 88,888 feet of wall space; the World's Columbian art palace, with its annexes, will have 184,000 feet of floor space, and of wall area for picture hanging at least 145,852 square feet.

The list might be prolonged, but the scale of expansion has been sufficiently indicated. It is, perhaps, no greater than the scale of material development established in the second half of the nineteenth century. But there is a limit to everything, and those who know most about world's fairs believe, with apparent reason, that at Chicago the limit of possible enlargement has been reached.

On the stupendous structures which cover over 200 acres of Jackson Park 11 of the most eminent architects in the country have wreaked themselves on somewhat turgid expression. Never were seen efforts more labored and ambitious—even in this town of sky scraping edifices—to adapt old styles to new uses. There is French renaissance and classic renaissance; Italian renaissance conceived in a French spirit and again carried out with a rigid regard to formula. There is also what is described as the renaissance of Spain, a treatment of Romanesque, said to be after the manner of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and Spanish Romanesque. Moreover, there is pure Corinthian and presumably pure Ionic, and a style which may be classed as pure Washington. There will be a section of Venice presented on the lake front, and such colonnades, archways and terraces as the Dockery committee may have spared. Scattered with a free hand on and about the buildings will be statuary of gigantic proportions.

No man has ventured to compute how far the aisles of the main building would stretch if extended in a straight line, but, impressive as the major diameter of Chicago, they would doubtless transcend that. For the purpose of installing exhibits two railroads have been provided to traverse the longitudinal expanse of the building, but for the visitors there will be nothing indoors to mitigate the weary toil of interminable walking. One discerns a large field for the activity of the exposition ambulance system in relieving on the midsummer conditions under which the American people, with throbbing temples and aching feet, will perform their panting homeage to the goddess of bigness whose shrine is the main building in Jackson Park.

Government Display.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the government building at the world's fair will be a display of arms, uniforms, tents and flags in use in the United States army at various times since 1776. This display is being prepared in one of the Gray's Ferry arsenal buildings. A space of 6,000 square feet has been set aside for this exhibit. The uniforms will be draped upon lay figures and arranged in realistic attitudes. The one particular group in which especial pride is taken is to consist of seven figures on horseback, representing a general of the present army and staff. The central figure will be as nearly as possible an exact likeness of Maj.-Gen. Schofield. All the articles were made entirely by Americans and American materials. There is a collection of at least twenty-five flags, and these alone are valued at $8,000.

The United States Patent Office will exhibit at the world's fair as complete a collection as possible of the models of all the important American patented inventions, with a view of showing the great advance in the several arts, which is due in no small degree to the encouragement and protection afforded by the patent system. Many of the desired models are not now in possession of the patent office, owing to loss by fire and the fact that in recent years models have not generally been required. The available appropriation is not sufficient to enable the office to make the missing models, and therefore the commissioner of patents has issued an invitation to inventors and manufacturers to loan such models to the office, with the understanding that they will be returned and that due credit will be given in labels and catalogues. This invitation is being met with hearty response.

The Fair on Sunday.

It has been explained by Director-General Davis and other world's fair officials, who are inclined to favor Sunday opening, that it is not the intention or desire that the fair shall be opened on Sundays in the "wide" way in which it will be on week days. On the contrary, they would have machinery stopped, all manufacturing processes at a standstill, and every description of work by employes reduced to a minimum.

Religious services and choral and other musical entertainments could be held in the numerous halls and auditoriums which the buildings will contain. The people could stroll through the park, viewing its resplendent beauties of nature and wonderful achievements of man's handiwork; could enter the buildings to enjoy the work of painter and sculptor, and to learn and profit from exhibits of innumerable description. Very few employes, comparatively, would be required to remain on duty on Sunday, and those chiefly for watchmen and guards.

These would be required to work seven days a week. To care for the thousands of visitors at the fair on Sunday would not require more persons to work on that day than would be necessary were these same thousands to go elsewhere. Had it been understood from the beginning that the Sunday opening of the fair would be of the kind indicated—orderly and educational instead of noisy and demoralizing—it is believed that the petitions and protests against a Sunday fair would have been far less numerous.

Notes.

The ethnological exhibit at the world's fair will include many curios from the Charlotte islands.

The educational exhibit from Wisconsin at the world's fair, it is estimated, will require 6,000 square feet of space, and application for that amount has been made.

South Dakota will be creditably represented at the exposition, having now $22,000 in sight with which to prepare its exhibit. The money has been raised by subscription.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, the intrepid African traveler, has applied for space for exhibiting at the world's fair the fine collection of curios and trophies she has gathered.

The exhibit which Washington state will make at the world's fair, before being sent to Chicago, will be displayed at the Western Washington Industrial exposition to be held in Tacoma.

The progress of shipbuilding from earliest times up to the present will be shown by a very extensive exhibit which will be made by Laird Bros., the English shipbuilding firm at Birkenhead. The firm's exibit of like character at the recent English naval exhibition attracted a great deal of attention.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the celebrated philantrophist, who is at the head of the philantrophic section of the English Women's department in the world's fair, according to the London press, will cross the Atlantic to attend the fair, and will read an original paper on the subject of women's institutions conducted by women.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will make an exhibit at the world's fair showing the history and development of railways from their beginning to the prvsent time. In pursuance of this purpose it has sent a representative to London to prepare models of the chief objects of the many in the Kensington Museum relating to railways.

Through the department of state at Washington an official communication has been conveyed to the board of lady managers of the world's fair from the Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Queen Liliuokalani expresses the most cordial sympathy with the aims of the board of lady managers and announces her intention, in the event of a goverament appropriation, of appointing a committee to give special attention to woman's work.

A dispatch from Singapore says that the sultan of Johore, one of the most prosperous states in the east, situated in the western part of the Malay peninsula, is causing to be prepared for the World's Columbian exposition a model Malay village, in which the trades and industries peculiar to the Malays will be carried on by natives tives. It is highly probable, the dispatch adds, that the sultan himself will visit Chicago during the exposition.

FOR PEARY'S RELIEF.

A Hardy Party Start on Monday

Under the Leadership of Prof. Heilprin.

Makeup of the Expedition That Is to Penetrate the Far North After the Explorers.

Philadelphia, June 25.—All arrangements for the departure of the Peary relief expedition have been completed, and promptly at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon the good ship Miranda, with the entire party and an abundance of supplies aboard, will weigh anchor off Robinson's Congress street stores, Brooklyn, and put off for St. John's. The stores and supplies sufficient for both the relief party and Peary's band of seven explorers have been packed and are ready to be placed aboard within a few days.

The members of the party have all been selected, and consist of Professor Angelo Heilprin, leader; Henry G. Byrant, second in command; Dr. Jackson M. Mills, New York, surgeon; William E. Meehan, botanist; C. E. Hite, Burlington, N. J., taxidermist; F. W. Stokes, artist; Albert W. Vorse, Samuel J. Entrikin, West Chester.

Professor Helprin, the first in command, has for many years been prominently before the public as a leader of exploring expeditions. He led the scientific expedition of the Wagner Institute to Lake Okeechobee, Fla., in 1866; the summer exploring class of the Academy of Natural Sciences to the Bermuda Islands in 1888; the academy's expedition to Yucatan and Mexico in 1890, and the West Greenland expedition last year.

He has been connected with the Academy of Natural Sciences for nearly a score of years.

Henry G. Byrant, Professor Heilprin's first lieutenant, is by profession a lawyer, a graduate of Princeton. He is a noted globe trotter, and has traveled over nearly ever country on the face of the earth during the 33 years of his life. He achieved much glory last year by leading a small party to the Great Falls of Labrador.

William E. Meehan is an associate editor of the Ledger. To him is assigned the duty of studing the flora of the country, while F. W. Stokes, an artist of considerable ability, will make sketches. Albert White Vorse, exchange editor of the Press, will keep a sharp lookout of interesting entomological specimens. Dr. Jackson M. Mills will care for those of the party who may be so unfortunate as to fall ill. From present indications, his duties will be light. He is a native of Detroit, Mich. Charles Edward Hite, the taxidermist, has just passed his majority, and is a resident of Burlington, N. J. The remaining member of the party, Samuel J. Entrikin, hails from the Keystone state.

At St. John's, N. F., the party with their stores will be transferred to the Kite, the vessel which took Peary's party off to the North last year.

The explorers now in Greenland, for whose relief the expedition is about to be sent out, number seven persons. The leader of these is Lieutenant R. N. Peary, a native of this state, born about 40 years ago. With him are Mrs. Peary (before her marriage Josephine Diebitsch), Langdon Gibson, of Flushing, L. I., about 25 years old, a graduate of Cornell; Elvard Astrup, a Norwegian, just past his majority; John F. Verhoeff, a native of Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. F. A. Cook, the surgeon of the party, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and Matthew Henson, a young colored man, who has been Lieutenant Peary's servant for many years.

SHE IS TURNING TO BONE.

The Gradual Ossification of a Louisville Girl's Muscles.

Louisville, Ky., June 25.—Local physicians are interested in the case of Miss Emma Schamback, seventeen years old, whose muscles are gradually turning to bone. She is the daughter of a well-to-do German. By the hardening of her neck her head is drawn partly to one side and below the chin is a bony projection as hard and sharp as a nail. The muscles of her back are so hardened that she cannot bend backward, while those about the chest are also ossified.

In the right arm both biceps and triceps are affected. The girl's right arm is immovable, while she has but partial control over the left. The hardening of the muscles of the thigh makes it impossible for her to bend her left leg. The muscles of the face are gradually becoming bone, limiting to some extent the motion of the jaws, but notwithstanding this fact the girl's appetite is good and she eats as heartily as if she were entirely healthy.

Miss Schamback has been subject to acute muscular pains since she was about seven years old. Her mother believes that the disease has been growing for ten years. The first symptoms which alarmed the family occurred six months ago, when in pumping a bucket of water Miss Schamback was seized with excruciating pains in the right arm. She now suffers no pain.

The Turkish government has forbidden the importation of all patent medicines into that country.

WHAT ELECTIONS COST

It Takes Money to Run a Campaign,

And It Takes an Enormous Sum, Too.

It is Estimated That a Presidential Election Costs About Half a Hundred Million Dollars.

A national political convention is an expensive event to the people of the United States; so is the election that follows, says the Chicago Post. A convention for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president represents an estimated outlay of about 50 cents for each and every voter in the country. The cost of counting the votes cast at a general election is something like $1.75 for each one of the 8,000,000 freemen who will deposit a ballot next November. Computing the totals on a basis of the figures of the last presidential election, it will cost the people of this country about $22,500,000 to nominate and elect the next president. About $4,000,000 will be spent in bringing about the nomination of the republican and democratic candidates respectively, $500,000 to put a third party man in the field, and $14,000,000 will pay for the reception and counting of the votes cast in the fall, when the dulcet sound of the slogan has been stilled and the campaign liar laid at rest.

In addition to the total amount of $22,500,000 which will be expended for the purposes named, and which can be reckoned as legitimate, at least $10,000,000 will be necessary to secure the proper presentation of the qualifications of the various candidates, the issues of the campaign, etc. This amount will be handled, and of course used to the best advantage by national, state, county and municipal committees.

Independent political organizations will use at least $5,000,000 more to advance the claims of favored candidates, and individuals themselves will disburse a handsome sum in fathering their own personal interests. As there are in the neighborhood of 45,000 persons to be elected to some sort of office, from president to town constable, at the November election, it is fair to assume that each and every one of them will contribute a fair percentage of the financial benefits of the various offices they seek. It would be extremely difficult to determine the average amount of individual subscriptions coming under this head, but $500 would not be far from the size of it. A candidate for president usually chips in $10,000, his friends and supporters give liberally and candidates for other offices give in proportion to their ambition, making $300 a fair average. This adds $13,500,000 to the other totals, and brings the whole cost of a presidential election, legitimate and otherwise, up to the enormous sum of $51,000,000.

Another item of cost contingent upon a general election is presented in the loss to general business resulting from the depression which usually characterizes a season of political activity. The amounts involved in this curtailment of business cannot be very well estimated, but they run up into the millions. Roughly it can be safely figured that the election soon to occur will directly or indirectly shift a round $100,000,000 from its present location. Candidates, politicians and finally the voter will handle half of this sum. Of the amount used in preparing for an election a large part of the $4,000,000 expended by politicians in attending upon conventions will find its way into legitimate trade. The railways, hotels and small tradesmen will reap the bulk of it. Chicago has, perhaps, enjoyed more direct financial benefit from political conventions than any other city in the country of recent years, because more have been held there than anywhere else, and nearly all of them lasted longer. A competent authority figures that the people who come to attend a convention spend about $500,000 a day, and the longer the body is in session the more a town makes out of it.

St. Louis was the scene of the democratic convention of 1888, and it only extended over two days, the nomination of Cleveland being a foregone conclusion; yet the town cleared up fully $1,000,000 directly, besides the money which went to the railways and hotel keepers. Cincinnati made $2,000,000 out of the four days' convention which nominated Gen. Hancock in 1880. The convention which nominated Lincoln at Baltimore in 1865 is declared to have "given an impetus to business which resulted in a prosperous condition the town had not known for more than twenty years before." Minneapolis business men will probably acquire about $3,000,000 out of the republican convention, nearly $1,000,000 of which will go to her hotels. Chicago will probably handle about the same amount.

The services of 250,000 men are required to count the votes of the 8,000,000 who cast them. This quarter of a million officials are paid for their own work their compensation running from $2 to $12 a day. Over 100,000,000 ballots will have to be printed for the use of voters and maybe this number won't reach around. Polling places will have to be rented or constructed, stationery in enormous quantities furnished the officials and voters, the location of the polling places advertised in the newspapers, nominations made known through the same source, refreshments furnished for the officials, as they will not be able to leave their posts until all the votes have been deposited and counted; furniture and conveniences put into the polling places and lots of deputy sheriffs paid for maintaining order at the polls. An election for city officials in Chicago or New York costs the city upward of half a million dollars, and there is no end of hard work involved in the bargain.

The last election held in New York city cost the citizens $439,300, and Chicago paid out nearly as much. Some of the items of expense of the New York election are interesting, as showing how many things have to be paid for every time. The voting was conducted under the system of a year ago, modeled after the Australian method. Under the old system an election cost New Yorkers about $250,000, but so many new equipments had to be provided to conform to the changed conditions that the cost ran up to over $200,000 more.

Over $200,000 of the $439,300 spent last year went to pay inspectors and poll and ballot clerks; $108,000 went for renting and fitting up polling places, for stationery and books of information regarding the workings of the new system; $40,000 for advertising the locations of the polling places and the nominations of candidates, and $30,000 for printing ballots. An idea of the quantity of stationery necessary during an election may be obtained from the fact that 5,500 bottles of ink were used by the New York election officials. They also required in the performance of their duties 10,100 lead pencils, 2,000 pens, 10,000 penholders, 10,000 blotters, 5,000 bottles of mucilage, 900 reams of paper, 900 yards of tape, 7,800 registration blanks, 65,000 pens of another kind than the first, 9,000 iron spindles for filing papers, 13,000 envelopes, 5,500 registry books, 7,000 pay-rolls, 10,000 straw envelopes, 10,000 pieces of twine to bind papers, and 6,500 receipts and miscellaneous blanks.

The cost of conducting an election in rural or sparsely settled districts is, of course, not so great as in crowded cities like Chicago, Cincinnati and New York, yet in even the most remote sections an election is an expensive matter. Polling places are fewer and more widely separated than in the cities and the voter does not enjoy the conveniences provided for his more fortunate urban brother. He is compelled to travel as many as 50 miles in some instances if he wants to exercise his right as a citizen of this great and glorious country, while the city man doesn't have to walk 10 blocks. There is little difference in recording the vote of either, however, as it is probable that the expense of receiving and counting 300,000 votes is pretty nearly the same whether they are cast in New York city or in 100 widely scattered towns and villages. Every vote, whether in the metropolis or in Arizona, costs the people of the country about $1.75.

WHAT'S DAT ON DE MOON.

Strange Phenomenon That Is Puzzling Some Darkies.

Lexington, Mo., June 25.—For more than a week past the 700 colored inhabitants of Needmore, a suburb in the southern part of the city, have been wonderfully stirred up by a peculiar phenomenon visible at full moon.

It was noticed that about 11 o'clock each night, when the moon was at its brightest, a peculiar dark shadow would partially obscure the light of the orb. It would travel slowly across the face of the moon, occupying nearly thirty minutes in its passage. When it was first noticed, but little attention was paid to it. Colored men who had seen it swore that a man carrying a pack on his back passed each night between the moon and Needmore. Recurring so frequently that it became a nightly occurrence the phenomenon was observed, and the colored people became frantic.

The shadow was regarded as the portent of some dread visitation. By some it was thought to herald the coming of the Messiah, while others looked upon it as a solemn warning to let alone the hen roosts of their neighbors.

For three days now meetings of the colored people have been constantly carried on in the Methodist church at Needmore. Day and night prayer meetings are held, and so greatly worked up have they become that work has been abandoned. They pray during the daylight, and at night watch for the march of the shadow across the moon. When it is seen the negroes go into paroxisms of fear. The women faint and the men grovel on the ground with their faces to the earth. Several cases of partial or at least temporary insanity are reported.

ENGLISH MOHAMMEDANS.

A Fair-Sized Community in Liverpool.

Their Persecutions—An Ancient Society Astonished—Appeal to the Sultan.

London, June 25.—The Archbishop of Canterbury acted the part of a candid friend at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held here Thursday. The society is nearly 200 years old, and its work during two centuries has been based upon the assumption that all religions except Protestant Christianity are radically wrong and pernicious. It was somewhat startling, therefore, to the good folk present at the meeting to be told by the greatest Protestant dignitary in the world that even pagan religions were not necessarily wicked, while for Mohammedanism, noble characters were formed under its influence, men of piety, justice and truth.

"It was not," said the Archbishop, "deliberately ministering to pride and luxury which made Mohammedanism so irresistible a faith, so impregnable a citadel, so immutable a rock."

This remarkable declaration is calculated to revive public interest in a little Mohammedan community at Liverpool, founded some years ago by a local lawyer in an obscure street in that city. The community has grown steadily since then, and now worships in a mosque of its own building. Dissentions threatening dissolution occurred among the brethren a short time ago, but they have since been healed, and the community now promises to thrive sturdily in the bracing atmosphere of persecution.

Crowds of men daily congregate in the neighborhood of the mosque and annoy and assault persons as they are leaving. Not long ago a female worshipper was assaulted, we are told, in a most disgraceful fashion, and this week the additional stimulus of the knife has been resorted to, with the result that two English Mohammedans are in the hospital. The male members of the community are quite pleased at these signs of popular unrest in their doings, and talk of extending their operations to Manchester and Birmingham as soon as they can obtain necessary funds. But as chronic stabbing, clubbing and kicking of women are not absolutely necessary to the success of the Mohammedan propaganda, the Turkish Ambassador has been asked to let his Imperial Master, the Sultan, know what is going on in Liverpool, with a view to have checked the exuberance of the mob.

NEW FLAME QUENCHER.

It Acts on Fire Like Magic, and Simply

Paralyzes the Blaze—The Wonderful Invention of a Swiss Chemist.

Recent foreign journals speak of a most remarkable fire extinguishing agent, the invention of a gentleman of Lucerne, Switzerland. This chemical compound is stated to be nine times more effective than ordinary water, and among its other qualities possesses the valuable faculty of rendering individuals virtually fire-proof. A number of experiments have been made to prove its efficiency, and the Insurance News, of Manchester, Eng., says, concerning the tests, that the impunity with which the exhibitors approached masses of flame gave them almost the appearance of being in their natural element.

When the hands are dipped in this solution burning materials may be manipulated with perfect safety. The first experiment was supposed to represent the upsetting of a paraffine lamp, the oil flowing in a stream over the table cloth, and immediately blazing up in a furious flame. By simply passing the hands, wet with the solution, over the burning cloth this flame was speedily extinguished, although the table itself had caught fire, and the exhibitor appeared to be in no little danger.

In the next test a mass of pitch was ignited in a small pit, and allowed to become thoroughly lighted, the smoke and flames rising up in volumes. The application of two buckets of the solution had an almost magical effect, the flames dying down at once, while not only the fire, but even the heat arising therefrom, entirely disappeared, the pitch becoming at once quite cold.

The final experiment, which was considered the most efficient, as the fire was opened and unconfined in every direction, consisted in extinguishing the flames in a wooden structure made of a mass of staves saturated with paraffine oil. When ignited this combination gave forth an enormous volume of heat. To extinguish this a small hand engine holding about 30 gallons of the agent was employed, and as a result of a few strokes of the pump the flames were wholly subdued.

AND IT STAYS IN.

"How is that little mining scheme of your getting along? Any money in it?"

"Any money in it! Well, I should say so! All of mine, all of my wife's, about $3,000 that I got from my friends."

NATURE'S CELEBRATION

The Winds Will Blow on July Four,

And the Storm Will Have a High Time

During That Week—Foster's Forecasts—Continuation of His Explanation of Coal.

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St. Joseph, Mo., June 25.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 30th, the great central valleys from July 1st to 3d, and the eastern states about the 4th.

This will be a severe and dangerous storm in the great central valleys, not far from the 2d, but will not cover a very large extent of country. Its path will be along or not far from the 40th parallel. It will be the most severe storm of the month, and will spend its greatest energy west of Ohio.

A wave of cooler and more pleasant weather will move eastward, crossing the western mountains about the 2d, the great central valleys about the 4th, and the eastern states about the 6th. A large portion of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the upper lake region will have good pleasant weather for the Fourth, but few limited localities will have heavy showers, incident to the clearing up that follows the storm.

One-third of the country east of Ohio will probably have bad weather for the Fourth. The storms will not be extensive even there, but severe in some localities.

The second storm wave of July will reach the Pacific coast about the 5th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 6th, the great central valleys from 7th to 9th, and the eastern states about the 10th. It will be of about average and even force during its five day's journey across the continent.

A wave of cooler, clearing, and more pleasant weather will cross the western mountains, going east about the 8th, the great central valleys about the 10th, and the eastern states about the 12th.

Local Formations.

Peat beds are formed in fresh water, and under these are often found deposits of sand, gravel and fresh water shells and everything in connection with the covering of these peat beds indicates that sea waters have never been near them.

But our coal beds were laid down in salt water. Everything above and below these coal beds indicate that if they were formed from vegetation they must have been marine vegetables; but marine vegetation will not produce carbon or coal in any quantity.

Our vegetarians say that our coal beds were formed as our peat beds are now being formed, and the fact stated in the two paragraphs make this impossible.

Peat beds are formed of the rootlets and tops of ferns, rushes, etc., that grow in swamps, and the roots of these vegetables are always seen in the peat running nearly verticle. It matters not how much pressure has been put on the peat by the accumulation of sediment above it, the points of the rootlets, running, not horizontally, but vertically as roots grow, are always easily traced in the peat. A mass of peat has been compressed with a force of 20 tons to the square inch in an effort to reduce it to coal, but the verticle structure of the mass remained as it had grown with all the fibres, twigs roots standing in a vertical position.

The great mass of leaves, twigs, and roots of coal do not extend through the coal vertically but lie in seams horizontally between different deposits of coal, and these are fresh water plants having been washed into their places by water currents.

I examined the Black Warrior coal mines in Alabama, in 1885, and in one place between two strata of coal were the imprints of thousands of fern leaves and twigs all lying horizontally in the seam between the two layers of coal which were each twelve inches thick, but not a single impression of any vegetable could be found standing horizontally. The coal must have come from some other source than vegetation. It must have been deposited in deep sea water, and the ferns must have been placed there by the rise of some river whose waters floated the ferns out into the sea.

To have formed the coal beds on this continent from vegetable decay there must have been hundreds and thousands of acres of fresh water swamps nearly on a level with each other, and, therefore, our veins of coal, each of which can be traced for hundreds of miles, would necessarily have been formed on a level. But they are not on a level now, and as there are no breaks in the coal, the elevation of parts of the coal beds could not have occurred after the coal was deposited.

In many places two strata of coal are 40 feet or more apart, and then within 500 feet they come together without breaks in the coal, the lower stratum being nearly on a level floor, and the upper one on an uneven floor, extending over hills 40 feet high. Evidently such deposits could not have come from vegetable decay, for the swamp water must have a level surface.

In the Ohio reports, vol. 2, pages 126 and 169, Prof. Newberry declares that the coal seams are not parallel.

All these facts make it probable that the coal was deposited in the seas on an uneven floor, and the facts stated above make it impossible for these undulating coal beds to have come from vegetable decay. The latter process requires that these coal beds must have been originally on a level, and they could not have been elevated into wave like ridges without breaks in them.

Trees have been found standing in coal veins five feet thick. It would require 40 feet of vegetable decay to form that coal, and then a deposit of 500 feet of solid earth on top of that in order to give the weight and heat required to make coal of vegetable decay. How could you induce that tree to stand there through all the ages necessary to not only form the 40 feet of vegetable decay, but enough earth to hold it from falling and lying horizontally in the soft peat?

The vegetation that is found in coal will not burn, is not bituminous, not combustible. If the bituminous oil of coal that makes such excellent gas for lighting purposes came from that vegetation, why will the vegetation itself not burn when it has lain buried in the coal for ages?

Real vegetable carbon, that which we know has been formed from vegetable decay, is not bituminous, while we know there is an abundance of bitumen in mineral coal.

A thin vein of vegetable coal is often found in our coal beds, and this is found to be almost incombustible. Being the pure vegetable carbaon it ought to burn like pure bitumen, for it stands to vegetable coal as bitumen does to stone coal. But the vegetable coal burns like a green log.

Verily, carbon is king, veget

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

Carefully Considers a Number of Live Topics.

Interesting to Wideawake and Progressive Women.

Think Your Own Thoughts—Ugly but Good—Care for the Boys —A Reverie.

LIFE'S ULTIMATUM.

In the twilight hour of a bright June day
As I cosily sat in my easy chair,
And dreamily whiled the hours away,
There came to me on the still sweet air
A sound of voices loud and clear,
The confusion seemed very great,
And I listened, much surprised to hear
That I was the subject of debate.

As they nearer drew, a little child
With cautious, measured tread,
And grave sweet eyes, and features mild,
Came softly to my side and said:
We are a band of fairy elves,
Guardians of mortals here below,
We have been disputing among ourselves
Whom you will choose for a guide you know.

I am Prudence. I'm cautious and slow,
I walk in the straight and narrow way,
And if with me you choose to go
Your feet shall never be led astray.
Ambition roughly pushed her aside,
You must not listen to her cried he.
You are young and strong, the world is wide,
Fame shall be yours, if you follow me.

Then came in accents calm and deep,
That awakened an echo in my breast,
A voice that murmured, my name is Sleep,
I give to weary mortals rest.
Then Indolence languidly raised her head
And gazed at me through her half-closed eyes,
There is nothing so lovely as sleep, she said,
You had better be easy, than good, or wise.

A haughty figure towered above her,
Contempt depicted in his face.
Sleep finds in you a faithful lover,
But Pride will save her from disgrace.
Are you the trumpet of Ambition?
Said Industry's sarcastic voice.
She'll surely fall, so says tradition,
If haughty Pride shall be her choice.

I say, let old Experience tell us
Which Guide he deems the best.
Let us for the right be zealous;
Let us bravely stand the test.
Then rose a silvery-haired old man,
Who said in grave, impressive tone,
No single one among us, can
Guide this dear soul alone.

When the laurels of Ambition fade,
Pride's monuments are perished,
When crumbled in the dust are laid,
The creeds that Prudence cherished,
When on the land or ocean deep,
Is felt the angel's icy breath,
He giveth his beloved sleep
The dreamless sleep of Death.

C ——.

Toledo.

DO YOUR OWN THINKING.

It always makes me nervous to hear a mother tell her child, "say thank you, dear," or "tell the lady that you are pretty well," or "to come again." She is making a parrot of the child, but she does not realize it.

Parents should teach their children to think for themselves, that they may not forever be "led by the nose." They should be required at a very early age to think about something and to give their opinions. The boy whose mother says, "Now, Johnny, don't you dare say one word while the company is here except I tell you," or, is put off every time he asks a question, with "oh, don't bother me, what makes you say such silly things?" will soon make up his mind that all questions are silly and will cease to ask any, or think about them, either. These are the boys and girls who grow up to let some one else do their thinking, —— voting, and almost their living, and are not capable of forming correct judgments on any subject, whatever.

It is pitiful to meet grown-up men and women, who, like a flock of geese, follow, thoughtlessly, the lead of some designing fox, who seeks to feather his nest at their expense. It is, in short, pitiable to see a man or woman "bossed around" all their lives, because their minds have become rusted from disuse.

A woman of my acquaintance is so painfully dependent on her husband that she never expresses an opinion without first consulting him. She had borrowed a book of a friend, and when she returned it the owner asked her what she thought of it. She hesitated a minute, and then said that she had neglected to ask Mr. Brown.

If children be trained to think and to act independently, then we may look for originality, while if forced into a narrow channel, circumscribed, and "hushed up," or forced to swallow the opinions or dogmas of other people, they will become echoes, imitators, or shadows, instead of bright and shining lights in the world.

When people do their own thinking we shall have a new order of things. The world was made for man and woman. Let us make the most of it. And we are not making the most of it or getting the greatest good, unless we are complying strictly with the conditions which secure usefulness and happiness by fulfilling all the functions of body, brain, and soul.

COMFORT FOR THE "LITTLE UGLIES."

"Poor, but honest," is the maxim that has comforted the heart of many a person upon whom the "goddess of poverty" has set her seal, and "handsome is as handsome does, is equally cheering to the woman, to whom Dame Nature has been unkind. It's truth, however, is only half appreciated, and the woman of plain features and insignificant person, is sometimes prone to spend more time in envying the "beauties," their satiny complexions and shapely forms, and in experimenting with different lotions, washes and elixirs that are always warranted to fade all freckles, remove bilious spots, reduce sallowness and produce complexions that shall rival the snowdrop and carnation than they do in taking physical exercise, simple dieting and living beautiful lives.

But in many of these so-called homely women there is found an earnestness, an whole-souled sweetness, and sympathetic expression that win love far quicker than mere beauty of feature.

There is often more charm in the vitality, energy, unselfishness and gayety of an ugly little woman than in the tall, queenly beauties who have no thought except that their "poses" are graceful and effective.

Men have said that "an ugly woman has no place in the economy of nature," but history shows that the world's heroines have been ugly. Beauties have always brought trouble. Helen of Troy, Mary Queen of Scots, Cleopatra, and hundreds of others, wherever they came, brought calamity. Beauty gets plenty of praise; poets sing of it, painters and sculptors delight to portray it, and all the world worships it, yet beauty and anguish have walked hand in hand the downward slope to death, and whenever the poet dreams of fair women he is sure to dream something doleful. If he were to have a dream of ugly little women it would be full of brightness, loyalty, devotion, sincerity and fortitude.

The world could far more easily afford to lose its supply of beauties than to give up its precious stores of ugly women. And thus we are comforted as the mirror gives us unflattering glimpses of "ourselves, as others see us," and remember that "Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain-set, and beauty as summer fruits, which are easy to corrupt and cannot last."

THE SHAME OF IT.

I saw lately a letter from a young girl, the graduate of one of our best western state universities, who modestly requested admission as a mathematical student to the graduate department of a leading eastern institution. She represented that she had not only mastered analytic geometry and the differential and integral calculus, but had grappled with "quaternions" and "determinants" and "least squares" and many other hard things, and by way of evidence sent on two theses, one on "Geometric Inversion," and one on "Unicursal Cubics," which, being inspected by the mathematical department, at once confirmed her claims. Now there is no surplus of pupils in the graduate mathematical list of that institution, there were, indeed, only twenty of these last year, just one-half of whom held fellowships or scholarships, and thus were aided while at their studies—a little more than three graduate pupils to an instructor, for there are six instructors. Yet here was a young woman whose one desire was to study mathematics and pay for it, and she had to be informed that her request must be denied. Setting all else aside, here was surely a great waste of scientific material. The precise object of a great university would seem to be to bring students and teachers together—la carriere ouverte aux talens, as Napoleon said. There was no complex question of residence, since three of the twenty pupils live out of town and come daily to their recitations; and yet, for the mere fact of being a woman, this promising mathematical pupil is left to pick up the most advanced researches as she can, without a teacher. It will seem simply incredible, twenty year hence, that such a condition of things can ever have existed.

And should she persist, like Mrs. Somerville, in her lonely pursuit of higher knowledge, and acquire imperfectly what she might otherwise have obtained perfectly; should she ever stumble or fall among Higher Plane Curves or in the Geometry of Three Dimensions, we shall hear, no doubt, the same old story, that up to a certain point women's brains do well enough, but beyond that point they give out. Is it an insult to those brains, or really a compliment to them, that we should still demand of them to accomplish, alone and unaided, what young men are helped to do by teachers and "fellowships" and all the stimulous of a great institution?—T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Bazar.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

The kind of women men like has been the theme of endless discussions, and various opinions. Now, however, that women, while none the less lovable, have ceased to read these opinions with bated breath, the question is not rehashed so frequently. Perhaps the nearest approach to the truth was made by a man who recently declared that his idea of a nice woman, was one who was charmed with what he said, and paid little attention to the things he did.

Double brims are a feature of new hats that enable the wearer to have variety of color, yet always have a becoming shade next the face. Thus, if a grass green straw hat or one of brilliant Mephisto red does not suit the complexion, the brim can be faced throughout with black chip or straw. Again, if a black hat is too sombre, a lining of white or of turquoise blue straw is put in the brim.

There's a kind of inspiration in every "good morning" heartily spoken, that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It seems ready to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And what is true of the "good-morning" is true of all kind, heartsome greetings.

"Mamma," said little Bess, "I dess you'll have to send our nurse away; she's awful wicked." "Wicked," said Mamma, "why, what does she do?" "Oh, she tells us Bible stories, on week-days."

There is room all along the line for these blithe-hearted young people, who come to their graduation with hearts beating high and music in the air. Twenty years hence the valedictorian may be a threadbare clergyman with a large family and a small stipend, or a country doctor unheard of outside an obscure neighborhood among the hills. The pretty girl who carries off the honors may marry, and be heard of no more except in her own circle. Life's honors may elude the brilliant student, and perch on the banners of the dull one. What boots it? The graduating class steps down into the world's work, and carries a blessed and elevating influence with it.

"Take an idea, illuminate it in the rays of imagination; mold it in the measure of form; articulate it with the pulse of time; intone it with the voice of music; crystallize it with the gems of taste; sprinkle it with the flowers of fancy, and you have—a poem."

"Domestic Relations" is the reply that Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Nebraska congressman, gives when asked what branch of her profession she is most familiar with at present. She is a graduate of a law school, and has been admitted to practice in the courts of the state.

A New York woman says with much truth: "Were it not for the self-sacrificing women of the land, who marry and support so many men, the number of tramps would be largely increased."

Miss Mattie Walker has been made assessor of Mackford, Green Lake county, Wis. The office is no sinecure, for there are many residents of large wealth in the town.

GOOD WORDS OF CHEER.

"Still sighs the world for something new,
For something new.
Imploring me, imploring you,
For something new."

Variety is said to be the spice of life. One becomes tired of the same things over and over; in our homes we continually change the belongings around to get rid of their sameness; we are continually searching the cook book or some other resource, for an idea of how to get up something new to tempt the appetite. It is nothing but this restless spirit within us which makes such folly of the many fashions, and sets the whole world chasing after something new to wear, or rather, a new way to make, their "something new." The newspapers must have news else who would read them, and so on to the end of the chapter. Thus I suppose our new name was to satisfy the desire of our kind editor, to see something new at the head of our column; and for me, the new name suits me as well, if not better, than any which has been bestowed upon us. If there were more people in the world who took pattern after the bees for industry, there would be fewer tramps and less poverty; so let us be jolly bees, and the good in our Club room shall brighten up many another household.

PATIENCE PRIM.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

Light Food Should be Eaten in Warm Weather.

During the hot summer months the wise homemaker will change the bill of fare from the hearty, solid diet of the winter for the lighter food-stuffs, such as fruits, eggs, cereals, less meat and more vegetables. Several recipes for delicious dishes of fruit and vegetables have been sent the Corner this week. It is hoped the members will try them:

"Household Friend" says: "I want to give the members of the Bee Hive club my recipe for tomato salid. Take six tomatoes, half a cup of mayonnaise dressing and the crisp part of one head of lettuce. Peel the tomatoes without scalding, and keep them on ice until they are cold. Prepare the mayonnaise and stand it on the ice until wanted. Wash and dry the lettuce. When ready to serve, cut the tomatoes in halves. Make twelve little nests with two or three salid leaves each; arrange uniformly on the dish; place half a tomato in each nest; put a tablespoonful of mayonnaise on each tomato, and serve immediately. I will also tell you how I make mayonnaise dressing: Mix one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Add the yelk of an egg, beat all well together, then add gradually half a pint of olive oil. Pour the oil in a fine stream, beating the mixture rapidly, meanwhile. More vinegar or lemon juice may be used if necessary to make it of the right consistency. A two-quart bowl is most convenient for mixing this dressing."

For a delicious dish of green peas, boil the pods fifteen minutes in slightly salted water, strain them out, drop in the peas and cook tender, but not until they break. Drain dry; stir in salt, pepper, a ll a good lump of buter. Serve hot.

A nice orange salid is made by cutting four fine oranges in slices twice the thickness of a dollar, lay them on a glass dish, each slice overlapping the other, throw over them a gill of syrup made of sugar, as little water as will dissolve it, and sherry wine. For those who object to the wine make the following dressing, which is also good for banana salid: A gill of thick white syrup (sugar dissolved in as little water as possible), the juice of half a lemon and the yellow rind of two dark-skinned oranges rubbed on lumps of sugar, which must be dissolved in the syrup.

If you can make your salad of one-half blood oranges and place the slices alternately, it will be a great improvement.

To make lemon sponge: Soak half a box of gelatin in cold water to cover it for two hours. Squeeze four lemons and mix the strained juice with a large cup of sugar. Beat the yelks of four eggs thoroughly, add water to make a pint in all and cook with the lemons and sugar in a double boiler till it thickens up, throwing in some shavings of the yellow rind of the lemon. Strain into a bowl and set in a pan of cold water. Stir occasionally until cool but not stiff; then add the unbeaten whites of the eggs and beat steadily till it begins to set. Have a mold ready, as it hardens very rapidly, or cheap it irregularly in a glass dish. Oranges with one lemon make orange sponge.

A PROPHECY.

I never saw your face—and yet I know
On some glad morn its smile will bloom for me
In sudden tenderness, and earth will glow
On mountain height and plain and silver sea.

I never heard your voice—and yet its tone
Will pulse in music through some lonely day,
Till all life's hidden griefs be subtly flown,
And flowers break forth beside the dusty way.

I never held your hand—and yet its touch
Will send new strength along my weary arm,
And sordid cares, that burden overmuch,
Its clasp will lift and lighten like a charm.

Your step I know not—yet like ringing sword
Its fall will sound upon my toiling way,
And I shall turn and listen for that word
The heavens themselves will lean to hear you say.

—Helen T. Clark.

SAVING THE BOYS.

"How shall we save the boys?" is a problem that has been agitating my mind for many moons. That we must begin with the seed or root of a plant, and transfer it if necessary to a more fertile soil, watch its growth and straighten the stem, clip off unshapely sprouts, gaining beauty and symmetry thereby are well known facts.

That these truths have been applied by charitable minds, in the public institutions, to the children who have been placed there for protection and culture is also well known. Many a useful citizen owes his success in life to these institutions, and has been able to assist others as a thank-offering for his own education.

This club has a wider field of action; it belongs to every child and every parent who cares to read.

It is not always the poor children who cannot resist temptation. The indulgent parent who has known poverty himself endeavors to shield his children by removing every care, allowing them to seek for pleasure only, often experience bitter remorse when it is too late to straighten the twig, the tree having attained its growth.

The root of many an evil starts and thrives in the amusements of children. Cruelty to animals, pulling the cat's tail, beating the dog just to see the faithful creature lick your hand.

Boys who commence this habit of teasing will go to see a cock fight, or a dog fight, and next to see a man fight. Then they must have money, and how to obtain it is the next question. No one must know how they get the money or how they spend it, only the confederate in crime, so that deceit and lie upon lie must be told, continually getting deeper in crime, until they avoid people and go where they are not known; here is the slow and sure punishment of themselves, by themselves. The happiness they sought departs, when excitement ceases; they become outcasts, tramps, and finally convicts. Our president says of the 80,000 confirmed criminals and the 500,000 at large, one-third are under 20, two-thirds under 21 and three-fourths under 22 years of age. In the face of this startling statement will not our friends help save the boys?

Shall we begin by furnishing places of amusement, giving more opportunity to herd together, comparing notes how they hoodwinked the old man, or shall we continue the plain, straight old path, in which the writers of this corner have been teaching? Help brighten the home, hold up the household as the best and only sure foothold on the boys; teach them to love their parents, to love the home; teach them to care for the home, or something useful which will benefit some one else. The value of anything is increased as we work for it; give your work to the world, "After many years it will return to you." When you array the girls in fine linen and silk and introduce them to your friends, don't send the boys to the back yard to play, for they will surely jump the fence to find somebody not to your liking.

Show the boy you like him and trust him and expect him to do right and tell him how and he will repay the trust.

Toledo. E. F.

ROSE AND EDELWEISS.

Haze-wreathed and fair, two beckoning summits rise
On life's horizon, and, in morning sun,
Their roseate heights, commingling, seem but one,
As blithe the youth up to the summit flies,
With dawning hopes that vie with morning's skies;
But, stumbling through the mists, one peak he takes,
And scales its height with bruises and with aches—
To find, at last, a gulf between them lies!

O guerdons rare of strife and life's turmoil!
If but thy zeniths met in one bright star,
And yawning gulfs did ne'er thy peaks divide,
Then earth and heaven would meet to crown our toil,
And Love and Fame would beckon from afar,
Where rose and edelweiss bloom side by side.

—H. T. Sudduth.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

The recent visit of James Whitcomb Riley to Mr. Crouch, composer of the music of "Kathleen Mavourneen," who is now in extreme age living in poverty in Baltimore, inspires these verses of Mr. Riley:

Kathleen Mavourneen!—The song is still ringing
As fresh and as clear as the trill of the birds;
In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and singing
In pathos too sweet for the tenderest words.
O, have we forgotten the one who first breathed it—
O, have we forgotten his rapturous art—
Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it?
O, why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?

Kathleen Mavourneen: Thy lover still lingers;
The long night is waning—the stars pale and few;
The sad serenader, with tremulous fingers,
Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew;
The old harpstrings quaver—the old voice is shaking—
In sighs and sobs moans the yearning refrain—
The old vision dims, and the old heart is breaking—
Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again!

LABOR AND THE CRIMINAL.

A few weeks ago, I wrote an article for the Club on the evil effects of false teaching and the importance of training every girl to be self-supporting, that she might earn her living honestly and not prey upon others for her sustenance. Now, what there could have been in this common-sense suggestion to lead E. F. to suppose that I wanted the paupers clubbed to death, is quite beyond me.

I agree with her that the "Free Employment Bureau" is a blessing, but it would be much more blessed if the class that apply for employment could have a course of manual training, that would in some degree fit them to fill the positions for which they apply.

Blessed be the charitable institutions for those needing and deserving charity. But the person who can work, and won't work, should be made to work.

E. F. says "many of the greatest minds in ages past wanted bread, and when the sod covered them their words lived." Far be it from me to refuse charity to the unfortunate; but the deeds of the great minds who wanted bread for any other reason than because they were physically incapacitated—the deeds of these men are dead, and no one cares to revive them.

As E. F. totally misinterpreted my article, which was very plain and meant exactly what it said, the letter she writes cannot for a moment be considered as an answer. I am willing to admit that the worshipers of mammon prey upon the people, but all who succeed in life do not worship idols.

The woman who learns to perform worthily some kind of work at which she can earn an honest living, that person is a success, no matter how menial the occupation may be.

Occupation judiciously distributed will transform a group of disorderly, teasing, fretful children into quiet and amiable co-operators. So, too, it will make men who have been idle, or heedless hangers-on, or tramps, useful, and even valuable members of society. Work which exercises the physical forces and brings into play the practical faculties of the mind, trains one to apply their thoughts and feelings to useful and beneficial objects.

Toledo. DORRIS DARE.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Charity is represented by a woman. Maybe that's the reason there is so little charity for women.

The devil gets up early in the morning to accompany the man who has resolved to do his best all day.

Complaining about the hard times you are having does not make it easier for anybody else.

There is nothing beautiful to a man in the grandest view in the world, if his shoes are too tight.

Some men think they are competent to practice medicine after they have seen a skeleton.

Unless you think more than you talk, perhaps it would be just as well not to talk much.

The women of Athens, Greece, have a women's journal entitled the "Ephemeris ton Kurion," published weekly. This publication is five years old and is edited by Mrs. Calliroe Parren, one of the most accomplished women of Greece.

Miss Constance Jenkins, of Somerville Hall, Oxford, who is distinguished as being the only woman who has taken a first class in classical moderations at Oxford this year, had a good part of her education at home. She is a pretty, piquant-looking young girl, with nothing of the typical scholarly air about her.

If your religion makes you want to fight to defend it, you've got the wrong kind. —Exchange.

What sort of a religion is the one not worth fighting for?

In spite of slander and mistrust,
Or burdens great, and hard to bear,
To that alone that's right and just
Put thou thy hand and keep it there.

The first woman dentist in the world, Madame Herschfeldt, who afterwards became dentist to the family of the late Emperor William, was graduated from Pennsylvania college, and to-day that institution and the Ohio and Ann Arbor Dental colleges, are the only ones that admit women to study dentistry.

Student: What's the most peculiar thing about your profession?
Doctor: When I have to charge ten dollars a day for treating a man whose life isn't worth two cents.

"The German Society for the Prevention of Wholesale Slaughter of Birds for the Purpose of Millinery" is preparing a signed petition to be presented to the Queen of Italy during her visit to Berlin in June, begging her to use her influence to prevent the constant slaughter of small birds in Italy, where some of the most beautiful species are becoming extinct.

Fraulein Gabriella Wietrowetz, who has recently made a successful debut in London, is of mixed Italian and Austrian parentage, and studied violin-playing under Herr Joachim for three years. Since then she has made starring tours through several continental countries. It is said that she cannot remember a period of her life when she was unable to play on her chosen instrument.

"I walked with myself, I talked with myself,
Myself said unto me,
Beware of thyself, take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee."

A community without women of equal social action, a church without her equal ecclesiastical action, and a state without her equal political action, are very much what a home would be without a mother, wife, sister, daughter or friend. Men have carried civilization just as far as they can do it alone.—Boston Traveller.

To Chicago belongs the honor of being the dwelling-place of the first colored woman who ever produced and published a novel. Her name is Sarah E. Farro, and she is 26 years old. The title of her book is True Love. She has had a high-school education, and says that Thackeray, Dickens, and Holmes are her favorite authors. Among other colored women who have achieved some success with the pen are Miss Ida B. Willis, of Washington, D. C., who writes short stories, and Mrs. C. W. Matthews and Mrs. S. N. Monell, who have both done newspaper work.

Miss Elizabeth More, of Edgeworth, Pennsylvania, has recently built with her own hands a neat little cottage, laying the foundation, doing all the carpenter work, and even plastering the rooms. During some of the work she found it necessary to don male attire, and she was aided in the hardest part of the work by a young girl friend. Miss More is a pretty girl, and is very proud of having once been a protegee of Jane Gray Swisshelm, from whom she probably learned some of her energy.

The journalism of Japan has grown marvelously within the brief period of constitutional government. Last year there were as many as 550 Japanese newspapers and other periodicals, and in the city of Tokio alone there were 17 political dailies, with a weekly circulation of over 1,000,000 copies, besides weekly and monthly publications devoted to progress, science, literature, the fine arts and social affairs.

Unanointed.

We know that through the viewless air,
Though not a mote seems floating there,
There may be crossing everywhere—

Beings of an ethereal guise,
Betwixt our earthly-holden eyes
And the far reaches of the skies—

A realm within a realm; yet we
With unanointed vision see
No token of its mystery.

Sixteen young ladies are included in the first bicycling club in Sweden, which has just been formed at Upsala.

Chick to Gosling: My ma won't let me talk to you. She says you don't belong to her set.

The Bible is full of ideals for living and loving. It gives us death for earthly living, sleep for earthly dying, and health for sickness. These invisible ideals once accepted have a power over our lives which we hardly realize. To keep them constantly in mind should be the aim of every Christian who would progress.

When we seriously attempt to show that a woman who pays taxes ought not to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expended, that a woman whose property and liberty and person are controlled by the laws should have no voice in framing those laws, it is not easy. If women are fit to rule monarchies, it is difficult to say why they are not qualified to vote in a republic.—Hon. H. B. Anthony, R. I.

AT CLOSE OF DAY.

"The air is chill and the day grows late,
And the clouds come in through the Golden Gate,
Freighted with sorrow, heavy with woe:
But these shapes that cluster, dark and low,
To-morrow shall be all aglow!
In the blaze of the coming morn these mists
Whose weight my heart in vain resists,
Will brighten and shine and soar to Heaven,
In thin, white robes, like souls forgiven;
For Heaven is kind, and everything
As well as a winter has a spring.
So, praise to God! who brings the day
That shines our regrets and fears away;
For the blessed morn I can watch and wait,
While the clouds come in through the Golden Gate."

—Edward Pollock.

TIMELY TOPICS.

About a month ago Miss Lole Fuller asked for an injunction against Minnie Bemis to restrain her from dancing the "serpentine" dance. Miss Fuller asserted that she originated the dance, and as she had copyrighted it, it was her exclusive property. Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court decided against her Saturday, and the opinion was a masterly analysis of skirt dancing from the artistic point of view. The courteous judge concluded as follows: "Surely this dance described here conveyed and was devised to convey to the spectator no other idea than that of a comely woman illustrating the poetry of motion in a singularly graceful fashion, and, while such an idea may be pleasing, it can hardly be called dramatic." Nor should the careless reader regard such subjects as unworthy of lengthy judicial analysis. Years ago the grave and learned Chancellor Walworth of New York in the course of an opinion wrote an elaborate digression on the brewing, use and effect of beer among the nations of antiquity.

Though it is doubtless at all times better to be a live ass than a dead lion, there are horse-meat-eating Paris ragpickers who probably envy the lot of the cats of the late Mme. Dubral. When this remarkable lady died recently she left a sum of money in trust to the mayor of Third Arrondissement, in which she resided, for the use of the school fund on condition that a certain amount should go towards pussy's maintenance. A trusty person is to be nominated by the mayor to undertake to house the lucky cat and give him three meals a day, consisting of such delicacies as lights, liver and heart. The remainder of the legacy, after the expenses necessary for this purpose have been paid, is to go without reserve to the school fund.

Much excitement has been created by the revelation of the operations of a gang of thieves operating on the line of railway between Havre and Paris. These persons, says a cable dispatch, have been making quite a number of victims lately, and among travelers from America especially. They aim particularly at plundering French and Italians returning home with small fortunes earned by long labor in the United States. Most of their coups were effected either by well-worn confidence tricks or by means of drugged cigars. Two of the men would install themselves in a compartment with a victim, enter into pleasant conversation with him, offer him a cigar which would throw him into a swoon, and would then plunder him at their ease and escape. This gang is numerous and well organized. Some of its members travel on trains. Others are on duty at the Paris and Havre termini. Their latest victim is a New Yorker named Simon Boam, who was drugged in a second class car and robbed of $2,000. Thus far the police does not seem to have done anything in the matter.

A novel sight was presented the other day on Silver Top in the shape of an immense snow slide, says the Sultan City (Ore.) Journal. Hearing a noise, we rushed out of the tunnel to see it, when behold, in the center of a mass of snow ten rods wide by a quarter of a mile long, we saw, on what appeared to be a large piece of ice, five bears and fourteen goats. Lost in wonder and gratitude at the sight of so much meat coming to us, we simply stood and gazed at the novel sight until one of the boys suggested that a gun might be a good thing to have, and started for the camp after one, but before he could get back the slide had plunged over the bluff into the lake, and everything except one bear was covered up in a mass of snow and ice, and he made off as fast as possible, and the rest were covered so deep we could not get at them; however, we expect to get them some time during the summer, as they will undoubtedly be well preserved.

Arabi Pasha, the famous and unfortunate leader of the Egyptian insurrection of 1882, since 1883 an exile in the island of Ceylon, is to come into public notice again soon as an advertisement of a brand of tea. He is allowed to do pretty much as he likes in Ceylon, and has recently accepted an offer of $5,000 a year salary to take nominal charge of a tea garden in the island. Arabi knows nothing of tea-growing, and it is fully understood that his post is to be a sinecure, but the owner of the plantation expects to reap great profits in Egypt and England and elsewhere from the sale of genuine warranted Arabi Pasha grown tea.

Women are not permitted to sit in the body of the Temple church of London, because many hundreds of years ago the seats were reserved for the monkish knights, for whom the church was erected. Another story, illustrating the tenacity of custom in European communities, is that of the sentinel at a certain point in a public garden in London. Nobody knew why he was stationed at that particular point until some one, delving in old records, discovered that generations before a sentinel had been placed there to warn people off a newly painted bench. Even European birds seem tenacious of precedent. Migratory birds do not cross the Mediterranean at its narrowest point, but an examination has proved that the point at which many do cross was at one time the narrowest part of the sea.

A few evenings ago half a dozen men were sitting out in front of the Capital hotel discussing various topics, when Judge Yost of the superior court, in telling an anecdote of a trial, remarked that the witness yawned and he knew he was lying, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"How did you know?" was asked.

"Well, sir, I have seen witnesses lie and not yawn, but I never knew one to yawn that he was not telling a lie."

Judge Sims, the member of the legislature from Trigg, remarked: "Yes, I always know a witness is lying when he yawns."

Senator Dave Smith said: "It is almost invariably the case."

Judge Wall, the senator from Mason, came up and corroborated the statements of the others, and just then Judge Brent, of the superior court, joined the group. "Yes," he chimed in, "when a witness yawns he is telling a lie and he knows it."

Several other lawyers were appealed to, and all bore out the statements made. None, however, could explain the phenomenon. Judge Yost was the only one who had a theory, and that was that when a fellow was swearing to a lie he could not face the music and his embarrassment found expression in yawns.

Here is a pointer to the legal fraternity of the state. Two of the judges of the superior court are committed, and all that is necessary is to impeach the evidence of a witness in their minds is to show that while giving it he yawned. The parenthetical yawn may be occasionally interspersed with effect in evidence submitted to them.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters and trial bootle Neuralgia Cure. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar;
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Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

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Side Boards,
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It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN

2145 MONROE ST., TOLEDO, O.

CANCER! CANCER!
Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.
Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Bannkee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.

May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by
FELDMAN & BROUGHTON,
Pettisville, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Whitehouse, O., June 7, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received by the board of education for the erection and completion of a school building at this place in compliance with plans and specifications of L. G. Welker, architect, up to 12 o'clock noon, July 7, 1892. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of said architect in Toledo, Ohio, and M. Goodman & Son, Whitehouse, Ohio. All bids to be accompanied with a guarantee of two hundred dollars, that bond will be entered into if bid shall be accepted.

Bids are to be made out in accordance with the law relating to the same. The board hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

S. STROHL, Clerk of Board.
F. M. HEATH, Pres. of Board.

june-9-thurs-&-sat-4-wks

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Fund Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, issued for Natural Gas purposes in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to supplement section 2491 of the revised statutes of Ohio, as heretofore supplemented, by enacting section 2491c and section 2491b," passed April 7, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of General Fund Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892, for the purpose of procuring territory, right of way, sinking wells for natural gas, purchasing wells and natural gas works, purchasing and laying pipe, and supplying such city with natural gas for public and private use and consumption. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 25 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

'ROYAL AND 'CHAMPION."

Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the

BEST FLOUR

in the market to-day. Manufactured by

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ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Aaron T. Bliss, L. W. Bliss and Lewis D. Sanbora, all of Saginaw, Michigan, are each hereby notified that on the 19th day of May, 1892, the Northern National Bank, of Toledo, Ohio, as plaintiff, filed against them, as defendants, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, its petition, the object and prayer of which is to recover judgment against them for eight thousand and twelve ($8,012) Dollars, with interest thereon at seven per cent. from said date, upon a certain promissory note for seventy-five hundred ($7,500) dollars, dated September 30th, 1890, due six months after its date, executed by said Lewis D. Sanborn and endorsed by said Aaron T. Bliss and L. W. Bliss under the firm name of A. T. Bliss & Bro., due six months after its date, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum after its maturity, which note is now owned and held by the said plaintiff, all as more fully appears in said petition.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition, which is now pending, on or before the 23rd day of July, 1892. And they are further notified that an order of attachment and garnishee process against their property has been issued in said action to the sheriff of Lucas county, Ohio, by the clerk of said court, in virtue of which the said sheriff has attached and garnisheed any indebtedness that may be due said defendants, or either of them from the said Benjamin H. Whitney, Frank E. Tracy, Doria Tracy and Edward H. Rhoades, as the receiver of the firm of Whitney & Tracy.

THE NORTHER

WHY AM I A DISCIPLE

Reasons Given by Rev. Solomon Metzler, of Wauseon,

At the Bartlett Street Disciple Church.

Strong Presentation of the Disciples' Views by One of Their Ablest Advocates.

The Bee has given in full the views expressed by the different ministers under the arrangement effected by Elder McDonald by which the same were uttered from his pulpit, and to-day concludes the series with the following by Rev. Solomon Metzler, of Wauseon, who discoursed on "Why Am I a Disciple?"

Through the invitation of Elder McDonald, your present pastor, I appear before you to-night to answer the question, "Why am I a Disciple?" The term Disciple as it appears in this question will be taken by some of my hearers in a denominational sense. But I shall not attempt to attach any such meaning to the word. Knowing how deeply the denominational idea, with reference to all Christian teaching, is rooted in the public mind, I am aware that I have a very difficult task before me when I attempt to show you that I do not appear before you to-night as the representative of any denomination or sect. For my utterances here I am not responsible to any ecclesiastical body. I have no theological opinions or dogmas to expound and no formulated human creed enither written or unwritten to defend.

The people with whom I stand identified, and for whom I am preaching, have always insisted that "where the Bible speaks we speak and where the Bible is silent we are silent." In matters of faith and practice, nothing is accepted among them for which divine precept, example or command cannot be given. In matters of opinion they grant the largest liberty. To the Disciples of Christ, Jesus is the head of the church and all authority for the church emanates from him. Jesus says, "All power (authority) is given unto me in heaven and earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Matt. 28:18, 19. This is the Great Commission of Christ for the evangelization of the world. Under this and through its instruction and inspiration the heralds of the cross must bring men tothe feet of Jesus, to bow to his authority and to acknowledge his wisdom.

The Disciples understand and teach that Christ promised his immediate followers while he was on the earth with them that he would build his church. Speaking to Peter, Jesus says, "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell (hades) shall not prevail against it." Matt. 16:18. At this time the building or founding of the church of Christ was yet in the future. I will build my church. It was not founded in the days of Abraham or in the time of Moses, neither by John the Baptist. The Bible says nothing about a Baptist church. From this wondrous declaration which Jesus makes to Peter we also learn upon what Christ proposed to build his church. It was not to be founded or built upon Peter, but upon the great truth which Peter so boldly enunciates; namely, "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." Matt. 16:16. This is the creed of the church of Christ. It is the only creed to which the apostles ever subscribed or to which they ever required any one else to subscribe. Anything more than this is of human origin and is, therefore, of no binding force with men. Anything less than this is not enough, because it fails to give to Jesus the honor, glory and distinction which his divinity demands. This is the only creed to which I have ever subscribed; and, hence, on the line of creeds, creed making, and creed authority I have the high honor and the sacred privilege of standing, associating, and communing with a people, who, in their individual relation to Jesus Christ, call themselves simply the Disciples of Christ. The Disciples of Christ having cut loose from all human creeds and from all unauthorized confessions of faith and from all man-made disciplines for the church of Christ and taking the Bible and the Bible alone as their rule of faith and practice, present, in their teaching, the divine idea for the sacred union and communion of God's people. In the primitive church the union and communion of Christ's followers were unbroken and undisturbed by anything like modern creeds or confessions. It is true, that, in justification of creeds, other than the one set forth in this paper, we sometimes hear mention made of the Apostles' Creed, which many credulous persons believe came from the hands of the apostles. There is no well authenticated historical evidence either sacred or profane which shows that the apostles wrote this creed or had anything whatever to do with it. The American Cyclopaedia says, "The tradition that it was made by the apostles themselves, who at a meeting in Jerusalem contributed each an article toward an authentic, compendious, and unchangable rule of faith, rests upon no historical evidence." Traditionalism whether ancient or modern is not Christianinty, and I am not yet prepared to receive it as the truth.

In obedience to the Great Commission which has already been quoted, the apostles and others of the disciples, the number being one hundred and twenty, tarried in the city of Jerusalem, waiting for the descent of the Holy Spirit, whom Jesus, just before his ascension to heaven, had promised he wkould send. He told them that this Spirit "shall teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things whatsoever I have said unto you." John 14:26. The disciples obeyed their risen Lord. His promise was verified, for "when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing of mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance." This is the certain fulfillment of Jesus' promise with reference to the descent of the Spirit. It is well to note that this outpouring of the Spirit was accompanied by miraculous power, for the apostles "began to speak with other tongues." "Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language." Acts 2:1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

In the purusance of the readiness of all things, the Apostle Peter, to whom had been given the "keys of the kingdom of heaven," preached the first gospel sermon under the Christian dispensation. This is also the first time that sinners were invited to come into "the glorious liberty of the gospel of Christ." For when the multitude who ran together heard this convincing and pungent preaching of Peter they cried out "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" Acts 2:37. They meant what shall we do to be saved from our sins. They meant what shall we do to come "into covenant favor with God." They meant, in short, what shall we do to become followers of Christ or Christians. Peter gives the answer relieving them from the agony of soul which the direct and forcible preaching of the apostle had produced. Hear the answer, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For the promise is to you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Acts 2:38, 39. How infinitely this differs from most of the preaching heard in modern revivals! To me it seems that the answer, which was proper and essential to inquiring sinners on the day of Pentecost, that they might come into the church of Christ, is suitable and right for modern sinners. "Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day ther were added about three thousand souls." Acts 2:41. I have omitted the words "unto them," because they are not found in the original text. Here we find the founding and organization of the first church of Christ. This is under the new and last dispensation of God with men. We are now under that dispensation and have, therefore, no other authority for founding and organizing churches of Christ than the authority submitted to us by Christ and the apostles whom he empowered to execute his holy will. To be the divine Founder's church and people they must be built upon his divine name.

The Disciples of Christ believe in the perpetuity of his church and her teaching. She is "the pillar and ground of the truth." 1 Tim. 3:15. Paul instructed Timothy, his son in the gospel, saying, "the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men who shall be able to teach others also." Jude exhorts the Christians to whom he writes that they "should contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered unto the saints." (New revision) Jude 4. Jude means that "the faith" or the gospel in its completeness "was delivered to the saints" for all time and all ages: No exigencies were to arise which would necessitate a change. No civilization so perfect was ever to be developed which should outgrow primitive Christianity. No type of humanity or race of men was ever to be found to whom the gospel of Christ as it came from him and his apostles was not perfectly adapted. These facts show the beauty and glory and divinity of the system.

The foregoing matters as to creeds and the founding of the church are the first and fundamental reasons "Why I am a Disciple." But the question does not end here.

I am also a Disciple because the Disciples plead for Christian union in a manner and upon a basis upon which no other Christian organization pleads for it. To consummate this union and to satisfy the earnest petition of that memorable prayer of the Son of God as it stands recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John's gospel, the Disciples insist upon discarding all human names and wearing only those authorized by New Testament teaching. By what name shall the followers of Christ be designated? If we call some Baptists, some Congregationalists, some Presbyterians, and some Episcopalians, are not these names productive of schism or sectism? What right has anyone to assume that John the Baptist founded the church and from that assumption call himself a Bapist, or the church to which he belongs, the Baptist church? Great and good men and women are found in this church. But why should the name exist if it is schismatical, which it necessarily must be?

The Congregationalists wear their name because the polity, doctrine, and usages of Congregationalism are identical with the organizations of the individual congregations as they existed in New Testament times. And I am not here to dispute this point. The harmful tendency to Christianity which, I think, I am able clearly to see lying in this, is the snatching up of some New Testament idea of church government and building upon this idea a denomination. I might with the same propriety snatch up any other idea, principle or doctrine taught in the New Testament and make it the name of a new denomination. If this can be legitimately and consistently done, where would the end be and what would become of our common Christianity?

I believe and teach that the government for the church of Christ is congregational. But this does not necessarily make me a Congregationalist. I am simply a Christian because I want to honor Christ in wearing his name. Looking at my relation to him from another point of view, I am simply a disciple because he is my teacher and I am a learner of his. The same course of reasoning which has been pursued in reference to Congregationalism is equally applicable to Presbyterianism and Episcopalianism. The word Presbyterian comes from the Greek adjective, meaning older or elder. It is in the comparative degree. The word when used in the epistolary writing was applied to a class of officers in the primitive church. The word Episcopalian is derived from the Greek noun episkopos, which was also used to designate officials in the church. These words indicate the origin of the denominations which wear these names. The names are, indeed, found in the Bible but never as applicable to the followers of Christ or to his church except to officials.

It would be more consistent and more in harmony with reason for the children of God or the followers of Jesus Christ to call themselves Saintites, because the New Testament writers in numerous instances call the entire body, worshipping in one place or city, saints. The Apostle Paul in addressing his letter to the church in Colosse says, "To the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are at Colosse: Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." Both the terms saints and brethren are used here. Do these words adequately designate the church?

The word church is used in the New Testament in two senses only. (1). It refers to individual congregations; and in reference to these it is used both in the singular number. Paul writes "Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints." The sanctified in Christ Jesus and those called to be saints are the church in that city. "Salute the brethren that are in Laodicea, and Nymphas, and the church which is in his house." Col. 4:15. Such references to distinct local organizations of New Testament times are very numerous. These churches were also frequently mentioned in the plural number. "Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria and were edified." Acts 9:31. "And he went through Syria and Cilicia confirming the churches." Acts 15:41. And so were the churches established in the faith." Acts 16:5. These passages will suffice to show conclusively that the term church in the singular and plural numbers was used in reference to local congregations or organizations. This term did not mean the Lutherans, the Methodists, the United Brethren, the Wesleyans, or any other one of the one hundred or more of the denominations of divided Protestantism as it exists to-day. This is evident for the plain reason that these had no existence at that early date and not for more than a thousand years afterward.

(2). The second use of the term church which is translated from the Greek noun ekklesia, meaning an assembly called out—and in this connection called out from the world—is applied to all Christ's followers as a body or as a whole. In this use the word does not mean a local congregation or organization of believers in Christ, but all the believers in the Son of God. Christ says "Upon this rock I will build my church." From this remarkable declaration of Jesus we learn that it was Christ's church or the church of Christ which he intended to build upon the divine truth enunciated by Peter. "And great fear came upon all the church, and upon as many as heard these things." Acts 5:11. "As for Saul he made havoc of the church, entering into every house, and hailing men and women, committed them to prison." Acts 8:3. "Give none offense, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God." 1 Cor. 10:32. "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church." Eph. 5:23. "Even as Christ also loved the church." Eph. 5:25. Paul says "I persecuted the church of God." Gal. 1:13. "The churches of Christ salute you." Rom. 16:16. These scriptures clearly indicate to the minds of my hearers the name of the church of the apostolic age. As a whole it was called the church of God and designated as the church of Christ. This harmonizes most beautifully with the idea of the great Apostle to the Gentiles. He says "For this cause I bow my knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." Both the church militant and the church triumphant is named after our Lord Jesus Christ.

In this matter the Disciples may partially agree with their religious friends except that their friends desire to wear other distinctively human names and the Disciples absolutely refuse to be called by any such appellations. Our friends say the church of Christ or the church of God is all right, but that there can be no distinctive body of this name. It exists only as a figment of the brain and that it is presumption on the part of any of Christ's followers to call themselves the church of Christ or the church of God. Is it so—can it be true that the closing days of the 19th century furnishes such thinkers as these? Oh! when will the church stand upon apostolic ground in this matter?

I have already intimated at several places in the course of this address that the followers of Christ in their individual capacity were variously designated or named. When the sacred writer viewed them as belonging to the family of God, calls them the "children of God." When he speaks of them as belonging to one common brotherhood he calls them "brethren." When he thinks of them in their high and holy vocation he calls them "saints." When he looks at them as being learners sitting at the feet of Jesus, the great teacher of teachers, he calls them "disciples." When he sees them as having taken upon themselves the sacred name of Christ he calls them "Christians." "The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." Acts 11:26. Yet if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." If all Christians were to submit to the divine creed herein presented and were to take the word of God alone as their rule of faith and practice, and if they were willing to call the church only by the divine name and to insist upon being individually designated by scripture names, discarding all human names; then Christendom would have removed some of the greatest and most formidable barriers to Christian union. The truth of that proposition must commend itself to the consideration of every fair minded and thinking Christian.

But other hinderance to the union of God's people prevail, prominently among which is found the diversity of teaching upon the subject of church government. I presume all are agreed that Jesus Christ is the great head of the church. "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church." Thus teaches the Apostle Paul in Eph. 5:23. Again the same apostle says, "And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead." Col. 1:18. He is not only the Savior of men but also their teacher, prophet, priest, and king. He is the world's lawgiver. When he speaks his followers should sit with reverent silence at his feet. To the apostles he delegated power to plant churches and give to these churches everything "pertaining to life and godliness." When that work was accomplished the apostles' labors ended and no apostolic succession followed. There were twelve apostles of the Lamb and when they died their order ceased to exist. But they gave full and explicit instruction for the government of the churches planted under their labors and administered to by their care and instruction.

It will be sufficient for my purpose to note only two ideas for the organization of believers in Christ. The one plan comprehends and provides a plurality of officers over or in each individual congregation of believers. The other contemplates and provides for a body of officials over a plurality of churches. By the latter the individuality of the congregation is largely lost in the aggregation of churches. It is true that the term church, as has already been shown in this paper, is often used in reference to the whole mass of believers, but nowhere in all the New Testament teaching is this divine name given to any aggregation of churches, evangelists, or ministers organized into separate ecclesiastical bodies. Such bodies did not exist in the days of the apostles. There may be Synods, Presbyteries, and Conferences deliberating over God's moral heritage and enacting laws and regulations for a plurality or aggregation of churches but these bodies are not churches, neither are they divinely authorized bodies. The church as a congregation and the church as a mass or as a whole is a divinely established body of which each individual or local organization has the right and the high and holy privilege of its own ecclesiastcal functionaries or officials.

In the apostolic age each local congregation, if fully supplied with officials, had two classes. The one was placed over the material affairs of the church and the other over the spiritual interests. Another class not over the local congregation might be added. Naming these in the inverse order they are severally called evangelists, elders, and deacons. The elders were also called bishops, overseers, pastors or shepherds, and teachers.

The word evangelist comes from the Greek verb enaggelizo, which means to proclaim good news. And hence the word evangelist, according to its etymology, means simply a proclaimer of good news. But this gives us only its generic meaning. In Ephesians 4:11, the word evangelist is evidently used in a more definite and official sense, because it is here used in connection and contrast with other official names, and because, on any other hypothesis, there would be no propriety in making a distinction between evangelists and any other class of Christians. What, then, is its official meaning? The title is first given to Philip in Acts 21:8. He was one of the seven deacons who were first chosen and appointed to attend to the secular wants of the church in Jerusalem. He afterward became an evangelist, and preached the gospel with great success to the Samaritans, and was instrumental in converting the Ethiopian eunuch, and evangelizing all the cities from Azotos to Caesarea. Acts 8. From the brief account of the evangelical labors of Philip, we would naturally infer that his chief business was to convert the people; to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God.

Much more might be said about the work of the evangelists, but time forbids it. Trace the history of Timothy for further information. From all the facts which we are able to collect from this noted evangelists' history and from that of others, these persons were simply men sent out to plant and strengthen churches. Sometimes they were sent on special missions to "set in order the things that are wanting."

It has already been stated that the class of officers the scriptures call elders were designated by various names. It will answer the present purpose to call them simply elders. But it may be asked by some of my hearers how it came to pass that even in the generation next after the apostolic age, bishops and elders were spoken of as two separate and distinct orders of the church officers. Space will not permit an answer. I will refer my hearers to Bishop Stillingfleet's Irenicume, page 281, and will supplement this by saying that this division into these two orders was one of the gradual but rapid developments of that "mystery of iniquity" which was at work even in the time of Paul. 2 Thess. 2:7.

The New Testament clearly teaches that this class of officers presided over the local congregation and a plurality of them over one organization or in one city. Paul says to Titus, "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders (overseers or bishops) in every city, as I had appointed thee." Titus 1:5. Titus was left in Crete for the express purpose of ordaining elders or bishops "in every city," and not for the purpose of organizing numerous cities or churches into a diocese, synod, presbytery, or conference to be presided over by one bishop or elder. The primitive church recognized no such order of things. Paul also tells Titus what the qualifications of the elder should be as he also does to Timothy. Again we read "From Miletus he (Paul) sent to Ephesus and called the elders of the church." Acts 20:17. Elders of that one church, worshipping in the city of Ephesus. More than one—a plurality of them. Their business or work was that of teacher, shepherd, and overseer. The apostle Peter says, in his exhortation to these officials, "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof." 1 Pet. 5:2. "Be shepherds to the church of God, which he has purchased with his own blood." What a solemn and impressive charge! To the elders is also committed the discipline of their respective congregations. "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honor." 1 Tim 5:17. "Remember them who have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God."

The deacons are another class distinct from the saints and bishops. "Paul and Timothy, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus who are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." The term deacon comes from the Greek diaponos meaning a waiter, attendant, servant, or minister. In this generic sense it is applied to Christ, to the apostles, to evangelists, to any faithful servant of Christ, to civil magistrates, to the emissaries of Satan, or to waiters at festivals. From the narrative given in Acts 6:1-7, we learn that it was the duty of the deacons of the church to attend simply to the secular wants and interests of the congregation. Permit me to give this passage in full: "And in those days, when the number of disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Hellenists against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations. Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples to them, and said, it is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word. And the same pleased the whole multitude: and they chose Stephen, a man full of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Simon, and Parmenus, and Nicolus, a proselyte of Antioch; whom they set before the apostles. And when they had prayed they laid their hands on them. And the word of the Lord increased; and the number of disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests became obedient to the faith."

Thus briefly, though imperfectly, has the divine plan for the government of the church of Christ been presented. This is given by inspiration of God and ought to be accepted by all the followers of Christ. It is a source of satisfaction that the Disciples of Christ can extend the right hand of fellowship to the Congregationalists upon this point. If this could be done by all of God's people another obstacle would be removed for the union of Christians. Let us pray for this happy consummation.

I am Disciple also because the Disciples of Christ accept all the teaching of the New Testament in reference to the usages, practices, and ordinances of the apostolic age. They believe and teach the fundamental facts and truths of the gospel. They believe in the divine nature and character of the Son of God and in him as the Savior of men. They believe in his death, burial, and resurrection. They believe in the inspiration of God's word. They believe in the gift of the Holy Spirit dwelling in all the saints of light as a comforter. They believe in the one true church "built upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ instituted two ordinances—baptism and the Lord's Supper—the first for the admission of men and women into the church and the second to keep them in the church. "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." Gal. 3:27. To be baptized into Christ is to be baptized into his church. If it does not mean this, what does it mean? Who will answer? Nobody can answer otherwise. Besides all denominations, unless it be the Quakers, demand water baptism, or what they call water baptism, prior to admission into their respective organizations. If men, then, come into Christ before baptism and must be baptized to enter the Baptist church, the Methodist church, the Presbyterian church, or the Congregational church, more is required to enter these bodies than is required to enter the church of Christ. All, therefore, regard it an ordinance essential in some way or for some purpose.

But it is desired first to invite your attention to the question, What is baptism? Here a difference of opinion prevails and yet there is great unanimity. All concede that immersion is baptism. John Wesley, Martin Luther, and John Calvin said that the apostles practiced immersion and indeed his story teaches us that sprinkling and pouring did not come into use until centuries after the last apostle died. The apostles knew nothing about sprinkling and pouring for baptism. The word baptizo means to dip, to submerge, to plunge, to immerse and cannot mean anything so foreign from these significations as is indicated by the terms sprinkle and pour. The Greek word above given is a specific term and not a generic. It therefore, expresses a specific action and not a mode of something which no one has ever yet been able to define or explain. For if each of the three acts expressed by the words sprinkle, pour, and immerse are only modes of baptism, what is baptism itself? Who can tell? Neither one of these alone can be baptism for they are only modes of baptism and a mode of baptism is not baptism itself. I dwell upon this thought because I desire to fasten it in your minds. With the above definition of this Greek word all the Greek lexicographers agree. It is only an anglicized word and was not translated in our common version. But let us appeal to the law and the testimony. The great apostle to the Gentiles says in Eph. 5:4, 5, "There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are callel in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism." Who will dare raise an impious hand to destroy these wondrous unities? Are we prepared to say that there is more than one body or one Spirit? Can we be so disrespectful or so disloyal as to say that there is more than one Lord or one faith? If we cannot do this, how can we cut inspiration's tongue into shreds and make it speak three things on Christian baptism? God have mercy upon the man whose sectarianism leads him to this!

"And Jesus when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water." Matt. 3:16. This tells us plainly how Jesus was baptized. "Then went out to him (John) Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins." Matt. 3:5, 6. Now I hear some one say that John says in this same chapter, "I indeed baptize you with water," and therefore the element was applied to the subject and not the subject to the element. These critics say it makes no difference how the element is used, the essential thing being the use of the element. The Greek propostition en means primarily in this connection in and not with. How would the reading strike the hearer were we to read, "And were baptized of him with the Jordan." And yet the same Greek proposition en is here used. John would, indeed, have had quite an unwieldly instrument in his hands if he had baptized the people with the Jordan. The plain and evident truth is that John was baptizing in Aenon near to Salem because there was much water there." A little water would suffice for sprinkling.

The Savior says to Nicodemus, the Jewish senator, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kindom of God." John 3:5. It is presumed that entering the kingdom of God means entering the church. No one is regarded by New Testament teaching to be justified or pardoned who does not enter the church. This is an important step. Every commentator upon this passage of whom I have any knowledge says to "be born of water" means to be baptized. Baptism, then, is a birth. In a natural birth the thing born comes forth from the thing from which it is born. It would be a monstrosity if this were reversed. If a man can be "born of water" by having a few drops of water sprinkled upon his forehead, then the thing born may be larger than the thing from which it is born. The mother may be smaller than the child. This would be a monstrosity in the spiritual world, as the other in the natural world.

The Apostle Paul says "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." Rom. 6:4, 5. Here baptism is called a burial. It is evident that no man can be buried in a few drops of water. But how accurately does an immersion in water harmonize with this most beautiful figure of the apostle. Baptism is also called a planting in this scripture. Now, a planting is a covering up. When men plant seeds they cover them up in the ground. But some one says we do not cover up trees when we plant them. This is not a planting but a transplanting. In the original planting the seed is put into the ground.

There are three grand facts set forth in the New Testament—the Savior's sacrificial death, his burial, and his triumphant resurrection. These are fundamental facts in Christian doctrine. Paul attaches so much importance to these facts that he clearly presents them as the fundamental facts of the gospel of Jesus Christ. "Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand; by which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you, unless ye have believed in vain. For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that rose again the third day according to the scriptures." 1 Cor. 15:1-4. These are the great facts. They are the facts of doctrine concerning Jesus Christ. Now, Paul says, "but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you." Rom. 6:17. The doctrine is the three grand facts, the form in which they were obeyed or exhibited must be something else. These facts are obeyed in a form. They are exhibited, illustrated or presented to the world in some divinely authorized form. What more suitable form than an immersion in water can be found in all the range of Christian teaching. Those who are baptized are baptized "into death." They die to the world, to self, and to Satan; and "arise to walk in newness of life." They are also baptized into Christ's death. (Rom. 6:3), because Jesus has placed his cleansing blood in the ordinance of Christian baptism, the last act which the sinner performs in his return to God. This was shown in figure in the blood sprinkled upon the door posts of the Israelites to avert the wrath of the destroying angel. Just as these children of the Most High on the morning after the terrible work of God's avenger emerged from their houses between the posts upon which the blood of the lamb had been placed, so the sinner emerges from the watery grave in which he comes in contact with the blood of the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." To obey according to sacred teaching these three great facts there must of necessity be a burial in water and a raising therefrom. This can be done only in an immersion. The divine harmony is destroyed and the beautiful and sacred significance of the ordinance is lost sight of when it is performed by affusion. No wonder that the world is losing sight of the death, burial, and resurrection of the Son of God and is turning infidel. Christendom is responsible.

Again Paul in Col. 2:12, calls baptism a burial. The Ethiopian eunuch said to Philip "see here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?" And Philip said, "If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest." And he answered and said, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. And he commanded the chariot to stand still; and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more." Acts 8:36-39. To every unprejudiced thinker this presents itself as a clear case of immersion. These scriptures, by no means, exhaust the proofs for immersion. On the line of New Testament teaching on this subject the Disciples feel themselves strongly fortified, and that is a reason "Why I am a Disciple."

But what is baptism for? I wish I had space and time to answer this question fully. I will content myself with being brief. It has already been shown that it is a prerequisite to church membership. All denominations, except the Quakers, concede this. It has also been further shown or proven that we "are baptized into Christ." Is baptism for or in order to anything else? Hear Peter when he preached on the first Pentecost after the resurrection of Christ. He says to inquiring sinners, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit." Acts 2:38. What were they to repent for? Peter says "for remission of sins." I do not wish to contend with Peter, an inspired apostle. But what were they to be baptized for? Oh! says some one "because of the remission of sins." But Peter says "for the remission of sins." Do you wish to contend with Peter upon this point? If there is any force or consistency in the English language, then whatever these sinners were to repent for the same they were to be baptized for. The phrase "for the remission of sins" modifies conjointly the two verbs "repent" and "be baptized." These two verbs are connected by the co-ordinate conjuction and, hence, the purpose for which one of these acts was to be performed is the purpose for which the others was to be performed.

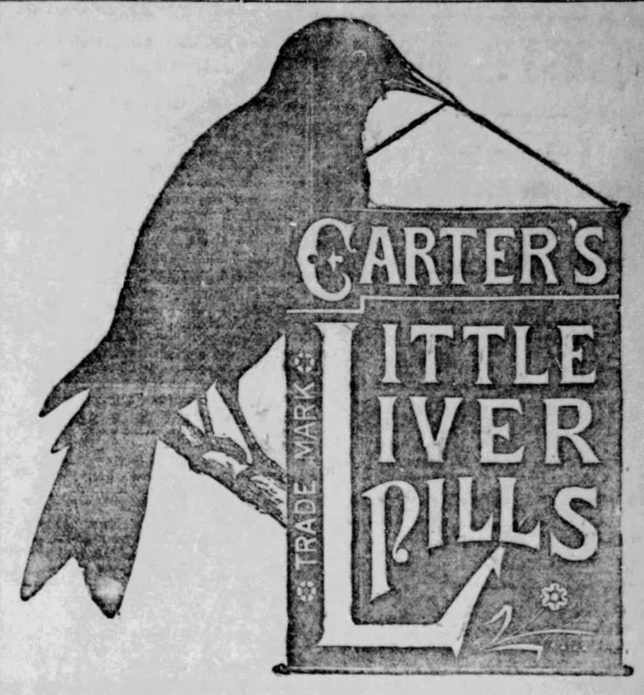
The man sent to Paul in Damascus said to him, "And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." Acts 22:16. But now some one will say do you believe that baptism washes away sins. I reply that I believe the above quoted scripture which unmistakably teaches that baptism washes away sins. And if you believe the simple teaching of that brief verse you believe the same. But how does baptism wash away sins? I do not know. I know God says it does. "Let God be true though every man be a liar." I do not know how God created the world; but I believe it, because he has said it. Remission is a result following obedience to this sacred ordinance ratified even by the Son of God himself.

Let us hear Peter on this matter: "Which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water. The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." 1 Pet. 3:20, 21. My dear hearers, how do we read and interpret that scripture. Peter says "baptism saves us." Some of us say it does not. How does it save us? God has not told us. He did not tell us how Naaman's dipping seven times in the Jordan cured him of the leprosy. But it cured him. I do not think it was the water that cured him. But it was obedience to God's simple command. So it is in Christian baptism.

Who has a right to be baptized? Everybody concedes that a pentitent believer in Jesus Christ has a right to this sacred privilege. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Mark 16:16. Faith, then, is an antecedent to baptism. Those who can not believe need not be baptized. Would our pedobaptist friends baptize idots? Children cannot believe and are innocent and pure as Christ himself shows; and, therefore, need no baptism. It is often affirmed that baptism came in the room of circumcision. This is mere affirmation. Paul says that Christian circumcision is "the circumcision of the heart." There is no evidence that anything ever came in the room of circumcision. The fleshly circumcision given to Abraham is as much in force to-day as it ever was. It serves the same purpose or end that it ever did. It marks the children of Abraham of any who receive it as it always has.

Finally, I am a Disciple because the Disciples upon the first day of the week celebrate the death and suffering of Christ. We learn that, in the primitive church, "upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow." Acts 20:7. It is often said that this does not say on every first day of the week. Neither does the decalogue say "Remember every Sabbath day to keep it holy." But no Jew ever felt himself authorized to keep only one Sabbath in three or six months, holy.

The people know as the Disciples of Christ stand and plead for Christian union and do not ask any of their religious neighbors to surrender anything for which scripture proof either in command, precept or example can be given. They earnestly desire and hopefully pray for this union. They do not desire any to sacrifice anything which is divine. They erect no bars but insist upon the simple teaching of the gospel. That is not exclusiveness. If Jesus erects any bars by making the way straight that is his prerogative and the Disciples have no right to remove them. The cry of uncharity is unfair. The Disciples are just as broad as the word of God and just as liberal as the teaching of Jesus and his holy apostles. Let us clasp hands over the Holy Bible.



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POINTERS ON DRESS

Gleaned from Our Late Fashion Journals for Bee Readers.

A Fourth of July Ball Which the Ladies May Give.

A Word About Millinery, Fashionable Trimmings, Dress Fabrics and Other Notes of Interest.

The latest fad is to send your cotton dresses to a scourer to be dry-cleaned and not laundry them as heretofore.

Bordered challies are a late novelty and I saw some very handsome bordered mulls, just out this season, at a great bargain in one of our Summit street stores this week. They are easily made and quite handsome.

Elegant handkerchiefs are made of black silk mull, with white lace edge, wrought with black.

Some of the China and changeable silks are trimmed in handsome cotton embroideries.

Entire Russian blouses are made of bands of Russian lace between rows of red and blue embroidry, and Russian lace edging is used as a finish.

Nothing can be prettier for a morning promenade at the seashore than a toilet consisting of a blazer and slightly dragging bell skirt of white serge, and a shirt of white silk or stiff linen. To be correct, such a gown should be fashioned with severe simplicity; and no ornamentation should be added, save, perhaps, a few rows of machine-stitching. A straw sailor or felt Alpine hat neatly banded with white ribbon, and white chamois gloves should be worn. If a touch of color be desired, it may be supplied by the jaunty four-in-hand scarf, but all white, if becoming, is much daintier.

Russian laces are decidedly fashionable and present many new features. In one variety gold and silver strands glisten prettily among the dull linen threads, forming the body of the lace.

The Russian cotton embroidered bands come in navy blue, red and white, the embroidery being done in cross-stitch in red, yellow and white on the red bands, and in blue, red and white on both the blue and the white bands.

Tennis dresses are often made of white duck. It makes up daintily and is delightfully cool and may be easily laundried.

Chamois gloves are favored both for outing and for riding, as they can be easily cleaned to look like new by being dipped in warm water and rubbed with castile soap.

Dove parties are a popular mode of entertainment among the ladies.

Black and white India silks are in great favor for morning wear, and for short summer journeys, drives, etc. One pretty design has egg-shaped white figures dotted with turquoise blue or with bright scarlet on a glossy background. Black satin ribbon braces or bands across the front are the only trimmings permissable for these stylishly plain dresses. The back is fitted to the figure by two side forms, and extends two or three inches below the waist line in a slight curve. Two box-pleated ruches of the ribbon trim the skirt. On other black foulards the front of the waist has full revers that are pleated over the shoulders, and end just back of the sleeves.

Trimmings are not confined to one color, but often repeat the different shades in the dress.

In tea gowns, Princess style is the favorite, with plain fronts, open from the waist, and showing beneath an elaborate underskirt, which is a part of the costume.

A French corded skirt of light tan had every seam piped with dark green velvet, and a heavy roll of the same velvet finished the bottom. The bodice was rich dark green and gold brocade, with long, close-fitting sleeves of the tan cloth trimmed in chiffon.

The ever popular Norfolk jacket with a pretty belt, is much liked by young girls.

The seamless bodice still meets with favor.

White dresses are passe. Organdies, batistes and lawns taking their place.

For elaborate gowns for dinner and receptions the brocaded silks and shadow taffetas prevail.

The suspender dress is often worn beneath the blazer.

A new idea is to tuck net or grenadine in deep tucks from waist to foot, each tuck being placed about where a gore would come. Ribbon run through these tucks give a pretty effect.

Boating costumes are very elaborate, many of them being tailor made. Much gold and silver trimming is used upon these suits.

Dotted Swiss negliges with lace and ribbon trimmings are inexpensive and usually becoming.

The new black nets are strewn with daisies, wild roses and apple blossoms and grenadines are gay with tiny jardiniere bouquets or with flowers in Pompadour colorings.

Most of the quaint effects of 50 and 100 years ago are appealing to popular favor.

The Directoire modes are again considered fashionable.

The shapeless sack coats are not as popular as they might be. They are not becoming.

A handsome dress worn by a bride's maid at a recent fashionable Toledo wedding, was made of blue corded silk, trimmed in white lace and blue baby ribbon. Around the bottom of the bell skirt was a flounce of lace at the head of which was garlands of the ribbon, caught here and there with rosettes. The low, round neck of the dress was similarly trimmed.

One must have one, two or four ruffles on a dress these days. Time was when one, three or any odd numbed was required.

An imported novelty shows chiffon, with point d'Ireland lace woven in at the edge.

Lunch cloths in solid colors of blue, maize and pink, with napkins to match, are popular and handsome, also white sets with fancy borders.

Reefers of white duck fastened by large pearl buttons and bound with pique braid are the latest fancy in tailor-made coats. The box-coat, or sacque with whole back, is also made up of this cool looking fabric.

Liberty silk squares of pink, yellow or blue are half-transparent kerchiefs, to be thrown over the shoulders in summer evenings to give slight protection, and a pretty touch of color besides.

Guipure lace bands on new summer gowns of India silk or crepon have Vandyck points on one edge, a revival of the trimming worn two or three years ago.

Millinery.

Leghorn hats make their appearance each year, and can be bent in innumerable curves and trimmed with drooping plumes or bunches of flowers.

Brown straw hats are fashionable for mid-summer wear.

The white sailor hats, completely devoid of trimming, worn with a white veil, are popular for outing costumes.

We again see the elastic in place of the pin for keeping the hat on.

Hats with added plate crowns are as fashionable as ever and are certainly becoming to youthful faces. A charming example in black straw has a moderately wide brim, and a plate crown supported by the sides of the usual hat crown. At the edge of the brim is set a fancy ruching of white straw, and over the crown from the left side fall branches of bluettes and feathery white thistles. Just in front are adjusted two rosettes of black satin ribbon, and the trimming is repeated at the back.

Red hats seem to be the craze again, and with certain gowns they are very pretty and becoming.

Black-and-white hats are in great favor, especially in rice straw.

Medisto ornaments are the rage at the present time. White wings and black wings are also favored, shaded are also seen.

That excellent journal "The Delineator" gives the following description of a "Fourth of July Ball," which might be carried out by some of our enterprising Toledo young ladies at the Outing club:

cried a dainty little maiden in a front seat.

"So do I"—"And I"—"And I," chimed in a perfect chorus of feminine voices. Then everybody began talking at once, while the chairwoman rapped in vain on the desk, and called for "Order! Order!"

"It's a lovely idea," said one.

"Yes, and so unique," said another.

"Perfectly splendid!" cried a third.

"And then it's so appropriate for a leap-year entertainment, being on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, you know," spoke up some one else.

"Not our independence, though," ventured a timid girl in the corner, and then blushed at having spoken at all.

"We are deriving a great deal of benefit from it, however," interposed a dashing brunette, "for being residents of the United States and free-born citizens we enjoy a reflected glory, so to speak. Therefore, let us have the Fourth of July Ball." Finally, after all had had their say and comparative quiet reigned, the chairwoman called the meeting to order, various committees were appointed, resolutions were passed and the meeting adjourned sine order. A week or two afterward the young men of H. each received an invitation which read as follows: "You are invited to attend a leap year ball at 8 o'clock on July the 4th, 1892, given by the young ladies of H. Continental costume is required." To most of the young men, this invitation was a surprise, for the ladies had availed themselves of leap year privileges and kept the secret with all the ability that the opposite sex is supposed to possess, holding their meetings and perfecting their arrangements in a thoroughly sub-rosa manner. The ladies even preserved an aggravating silence as to the young men who were to have company and as it had been arranged secretly that cards were not to be sent until the day before the ball, the poor fellows were kept on the ragged edge of suspense until that late hour suffering all the anxiety that often falls to the lot of girls on similar occasions, when the positions are reversed. And even when the cards were received by the patiently waiting men, they were none the wiser as to the identity of their proposed escorts, for each young lady had assumed the name of some state or territory which she was to represent, and had signed her card with that name.

Several of the more gallant young ladies sent flowers to their gentle company to wear or carry to the ball, and all the girls called for their intended companions in cabs or their own carriages.

It chanced that the R.'s were about to move into their new home, which was just completed; and Mrs. R., who was a lovely hostess, kindly placed the entire house at the disposal of the young ladies.

For several days prior to the ball, this house presented the appearance of a very active hive of human workers, who came and went, had innumerable boxes and bundles delivered there, and held many mysterious conventions.

On the eventful night, when each fortunate young man was politely escorted from his vehicle to the door of the house, a scene of brilliancy and beauty met his eyes.

The grounds were illuminated with numerous Chinese lanterns, which were suspended from wires stretched from tree to tree, and from fantastic designs made of bamboo poles.

The interior of the house was radiant with wax candles, and gay with red, white and blue bunting and countless flags of all sizes.

The windows were draped with the bunting, the stair rail was twined with it, and in the large, square hall and double parlors the prettily colored fabric was festooned around the walls like a frieze, a cluster of small flags being used wherever the bunting was caught up.

Over the doorways, windows and mantel-pieces were clusters of larger flags extending from shields of stars and stripes; and here and there on the walls and in the centers of the ceilings were rosettes of flags.

Mr. and Mrs. R., who had consented to chaperone the party, received the guests in the large hall.

Mrs. R. was dressed as Columbia in red-and-white silk skirts, and a blue bodice sprinkled with stars; and she wore a diadem of stars in her hair.

Mr. R., who was tall and slender, was no less successful in his impersonation of Uncle Sam. He wore rather short trousers made of flag stuff, with straps to go under his boots; a blue coat, the cuffs and collar of which were fashioned from small flags, and a tall white hat strikingly like the one Uncle Sam is usually depicted as wearing.

Each of the young ladies used in the decoration of her costume something suggestive of the state or territory she had chosen to represent.

Florida's costume was trimmed with orange blossoms and leaves, Georgia's with fleecy cotton bursting from the brown balls of the cotton plant, and Kentucky's with gilt horse shoes and blue grass. Kansas wore a unique gown trimmed with strung grains of white, red and purplish-blue corn. Maine had a costume decorated with pine cones, and soft, green tufts of pine needles. Iowa's dress was adorned with wheat heads; California's was enriched with many gold ornaments, and Mississippi's was made effective by a trimming of southern moss.

All the ladies wore their hair powdered or sprinkled with diamond dust, and most of them used tiny flags in decorating their costumes and dressing their hair.

The men wore continental costumes, and looked remarkably well in their fancy satin coats, rich vests, knee breeches shoes with large buckles and powdered hair and queues.

Throughout the evening the young ladies usurped the privileges usually belonging to the lords of creation, selecting the young men with whom they wished to dance, serving them with refreshing beverages, fanning them, and escorting them to the supper room.

The ladies had furnished the repast conjointly, and it was a delightful one.

The tables were draped with the national colors, and were lighted by candles under red, white and blue shades, and the floral decorations were in the same colors.

In the center of each table was a shield made of red, white and blue flowers and bearing stars formed of yellow blossoms.

Even the ices were in the form of flags, being slices of Neapolitan brick showing stripes of strawberry and vanilla and squares of violet cream.

The band, which had been brought from a neighboring city, interspersed the more modern music with such patriotic airs as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," etc.

So delightful was the entertainment throughout that the young men unanimously voted the leap year privileges in the matter of party giving be extended to the ladies indefinitely. H. C. W.

Suspenders seem to be quite a craze with the ladies at the present time, and if you notice that one side is carelessly allowed to drop or hang over the arm, don't imagine that each lady don't realize the fact, for 'tis a fad. A young lady can now borrow her brother's (if she has one) hat, tie, suspenders, and probably after a while, his tennis shirt. The shoulder straps are rather pretty, but the suspenders are an extreme fashion and do not look well on the majority of ladies.

AN AMAZON OF THE WEST.

She Lives Alone in a Cave and Throws Men Down the Hillside.

Marshall, Minn., June 25.—A giant girl, with her hair flying loose, has been found in the woods ner here living in a cave. A man who had been missing live stock was driving his cattle to water when he saw the enormous girl scrambling up the hillside. He followed her into the cave, where she sprang upon him, threw him down and dragged him out down the hillside. The man was glad to escape.

She is supposed to be Mena Lorsen, a proud and well-to-do Norwegian girl, who five years ago was deserted by her lover. She took an oath never to look on a man again.

MORE LIKELY A BILL FOR A $100.

Dimling (looking up from the newspaper). "When mendacious reporters concoct stories they ought at least to make them somewhat probable."

Totling—"Well?"

Dimling—"Here's a paragraph which says that a poet in Omaha has been poisoned by handling a $100 bill. A poet, mind you!"—Jester.

A Girl's Columbia club, recently formed at Great Falls, Mont., offers to send a stone globe with the continents carved on it to be placed on the exposition grounds, near the woman's building. The globe, which will be placed upon a pillar nine feet high, will be made of stone quarried near Great Falls.

DODGING GLACIERS.

Exciting Ride Down the Copper River.

Schwatka's Party Reaches the Great Sea.

Bound for Sitka After Making and Concluding a Notable Expedition—Tired and Worn Out the Men Seek Rest—Map of the Route.

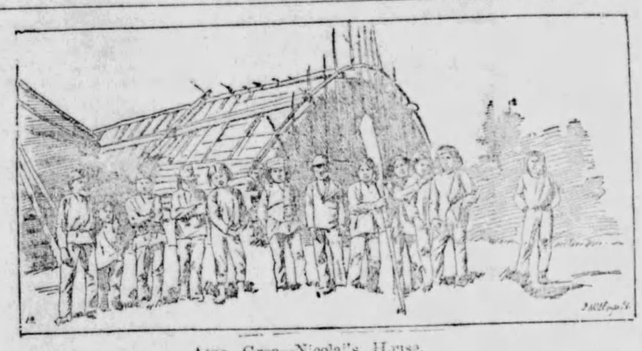
Camp in the Copper River, Delta, Alaska, Aug. 19, 1891.—None of the Indians at Taral would believe we had shot the Neezeenah, as they called the rapid river on which we had built our little canvas boat, in the craft. Taral was a town of but few houses, with a few scattered ones in sight but most of these were salmon caches. I bought a couple of bales (twenty or thirty fish in each) of dried salmon for the mess, while we had fresh salmon daily from the river. In fact we lived on fish until it looked as if we had struck the Devonian period.

My first night's sleep in a house was poor. When one gets used to making down the earth for a bed, pulling the sky over them for a blanket and going to sleep, even the Coliseum at Rome seems small, but an Indian hut about 6x8, a dogs and children and hermetically sealed can rival a sardine box in compactness. We got a few "dabs" of dirty flour from some Indians and then fell back on the everlasting salmon.

August 14, some Indians came down the river and were a portion of the party to go with us to its mouth. One clear day we could see Mount Wrangell, one of the highest Alaskan peaks, and is was smoking at the apex all day. The old Russians pronounced this a volcano, but there has been some unwarranted doubt about it.

That night my house contained a dozen savages, stark naked, perched on the wide bench along the wall, all taking a sweat bath and singing a most vociferous wild chant. The room was steaming, the stench was mephitic, and the whole thing diabolical in the extreme.

Nicolai told me of the lynching by white men at Cook's Inlet of one of the Atnas (as this band is called) that spring,



Atna Gren—Nicolai's House.

shortly before our arrival. I understood him to say this was why he was anxious to have me, as chief, sleep in his room, as his men had not determined what to do about it. He thought the best would be to withdraw all trading from that district and transfer it to the Copper's mouth, where they were now going. Their boat, in which we descended the Copper, was of a strong wooden frame, well put together and neatly covered with seal skins from the coast. It was from 25 to 30 feet in length and with eleven Indians, whites and a load of furs and other material that reached the gunwales it drew a foot to fourteen inches of water and stood about the same amount above.

We got away on the 16th, at 7 in the morning, the Indians paddling hard and loudly singing an air that was not unpleasant. The first four or five miles was through a canyon, but it was not formidable. Occasionally rocky points gave some rough water and the Indians were as afraid of them as if they had the hydrophobia. No doubt the heavily-laden flat bottomed craft was not a life boat; but the small dangers which they energetically avoided explained why they doubted our shooting the Neezeenah in the "Eli" and had opposed our taking it further. Anything we met on the Copper would have been child's play for the canvas craft we left at Taral.

About 9 we could see we were getting out of the interior basin, and cutting through the rim range of mountains that separated it from the coast. At 4 we camped in a miserable place, all brush, and boulders, on a steep slope, 50 miles from Taral. One of the Indians loaned me a fine large bearskin to supplement my scanty bedding.

The next day we were away early, the Indians stopping at times to cache salmon in the rocky crevices of the banks for the return trip. At Taral we had understood there would be trouble with the two great glaciers near the Copper's mouth, but just how was not clear, but a rapid around or under one of them was concerned in some way.

At noon we came to the glacier they said we must portage. The river was very narrow but seemingly not bad as far as we could see. Nicolai went ahead to inspect the trail over the moraine and on returning we packed up and at 4:15 started over the portage to strike the river beyond the rapids, some two miles away, reaching it at 7 over an Hadesian trail. Just before arriving the Indians had a long exciting chase after a bear, the poor brute being finally surrounded and badly wounded, taking to the swift rapids, where he was probably carried against the face of the opposite glacier and dashed to death by the falling ice.

These two great glaciers both reach the river and are constantly shedding icebergs into it. The Indians are greatly afraid of the first, since for two or three miles they have to navigate in front of it and the lake-like expansion of the river which faces it gives the waves made by the falling icebergs a terrific sweep which would engulf any boat. I have seen falling icebergs send geysers of water over 100 feet into the air, the resulting tidal wave being ten to fifteen feet high.

Fortunately there is nearly always an ice pack down the lake's center which acts like a breakwater and partially protects any craft under its lee. In front of the next glacier the river is narrower and swifter, but the ice falls in smaller masses and the Indians are not so afraid of it. All night we could hear the thundering of the glaciers like the sea coast batteries, and the lashing of the waters on the lake shores.

At daylight the next morning the Indians started back to bring the boat over the trail, and at noon, with cheers, they landed it on the beach, having carried it across, upside down, on their shoulders. An hours' terrific thundering from the glaciers was followed by the usual calm, when Nicolai gave the word to start and in just six minutes their tent was down, all the material packed, the boat launched and loaded, and the paddling began at 4:25 as we shot out into the lake at the foot of the rapids. Not a word was uttered except by Nicolai, who, standing up on the load in the stern, gave all orders.

The silence was ominous as each one paddled with his utmost strength; all eyes intently fixed on the glacier. Only a little berg, about the size of a house, fell off during our journey, in front of the first glacier. Once clear, the Indians set up the wildest singing, freely adding cheers, and we shot by the second like lightning, clearing its lower end at 5:20. Soon after we entered the delta of the Copper, low, flat and marshy and cut up by interminable swift channels. It was dark when we camped for the last time on the trip on a boggy quicksand island into which we sank above our ankles if we remained in one spot over a minute.

Our beds were made down in the mud and we remained awake and fought mosquitoes until we got away in the morning, the rain falling in torrents.

The middle of the forenoon we made the Indian village of Allank and routed out a lot of forlorn looking wet savages, who informed us that everybody at the salmon canneries on the coast had gone to San Francisco, except some white men at one in the delta. We started for this place after a hasty meal. The rain was terrible, and when we met a little weasel swimming toward our boat one member was facetious enough to observe that it got into the channel to get out of the furious rain.

At 4, stiff and cold, we got to the delta cannery. Duvall, an old Yukon miner in charge, "turned himself inside out" to make us comfortable and succeeded. There were two prospectors here, Cloudman and Boswell, who most generously offered to take us to Eyak in their boat as soon as the weather would permit, for the two canneries there had not yet closed. That night I listened to one of the pleasantest duets of my life, the rain falling on a roof and the old ocean surf outside the bar.

Duvall told me the old Eyak chief claimed his father had seen the upper glacier extend across the Copper river, the stream running under it. "La grippe" had swept this coast two winters before, depopulating whole villages, now abandoned and rotting away.

But his most astounding statement was that he had seen a polar bear on the moraine of one of the glaciers just above the delta and insisted that he could not be mistaken as to the animal.

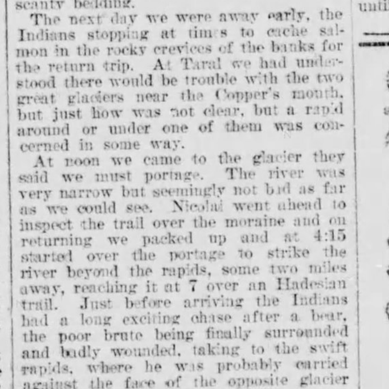
The 20th and 21st were hyperborean hurricanes and it was noon of the 22d before we got away with Cloudman and Boswell. We saw great flocks of ducks, geese, gulls, snipes, swans and plover on the flats and adjacent waters, our course being just inside the Copper river bar. At 6 we reached the Eyak river's mouth where there are fish houses belonging to the canneries of Prince William's sound, and learned the Nutchek steamer for Sitka would leave that day.

We were just in time to be too late. The Eyak is a tide alternating river, so we waited until 1 o'clock in the morning and took the flood tide up it. It was so high, however, with the recent rains that this lasted but an hour and we had to take to the oars, and at daybreak we passed into the lake at its head, an hour and a half seeing us across it to the upper fish houses. From here there are two tramways, facetiously said to be the only railways in Alaska, leading over to the canneries on opposite sides of the same arm or inlet from Prince William sound.

Both Captains Humphrey and Matthews were absent in the sound superintending fishing and I did not meet either until evening, when Captain Humphrey was the first to come in. He thought there was one chance in a dozen catching the Sitka bound steamer at Nutchek, and we took the little launch Goby to the larger Salmo and so got away with a rush for that port at 6:10. I suppose the captain would have set fire to the cannery to light us over if necessary, for when these people start in to do a favor it is never done by halves, or if it is, you get three halves and they take what is left. It was a rough, dark night and our second one without sleep, and I felt as soporific as if I had been sand-bagged.

We reached Nutchek just after midnight on the 24th and to our repeated whistling the trader came off in a skin canoe stating the Sitka steamer had left the 22d, but would make another trip thereto in a month. We anchored in the beautiful harbor and I turned into the microscopic forecastle to sleep, the Salmo starting back hurriedly at daybreak, the captain mistaking my snoring for the ship dragging anchor. The cannery buildings which Captain Humphrey superintended were placed at our convenience until we could get away.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.



Miles Glacier from across the Lake.

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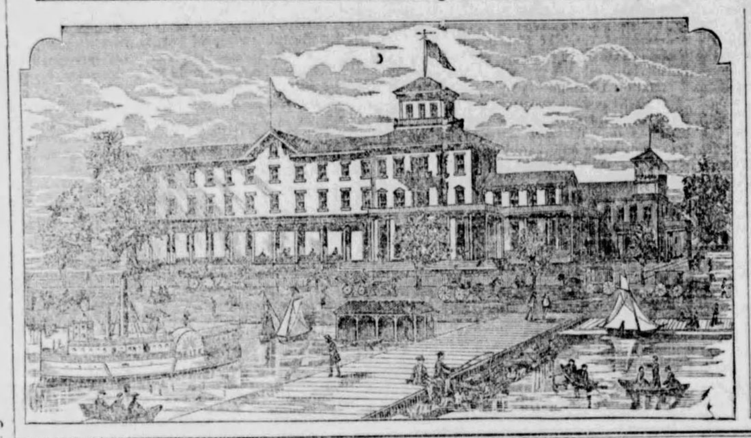

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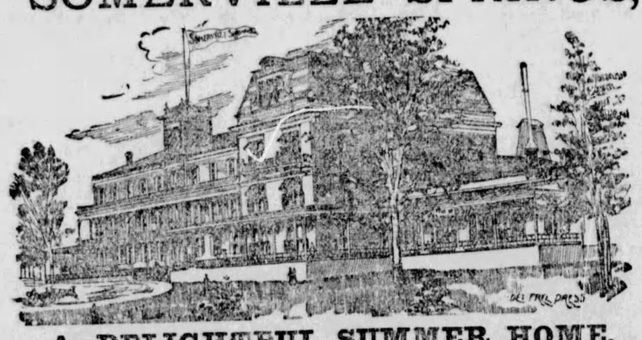

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THE SPORTS OF A WEEK

Miscellaneous Gossip Among Ball Tossers.

News from the Stable and Track.

What the World is Doing in the Matter of Summer Pastimes—General Mention.

Dixon is now training for his fight with Fred Johnson, the champion featherweight of England, which is to be fought at the Coney Island Athletic club June 27.

Although he has gone out of his class in order to get on a fight he is confident of winning. He has not done any training since he fought Abe Willis at San Francisco a year ago, and since then he has been appearing with his company throughout the country. He took the best of care of himself, but he did not increase his weight very materially.

June 1 he began to train for his coming fight, and then he only weighed 117 pounds.

They are to weigh in at that weight six hours before entering the ring. The first day he reduced his weight to 113 pounds. O'Rourke did not let him do any hard work for the first week, and in the meantime he built him up several pounds.

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Oxford oarsmen have declared their readiness to row on the Thames next September, the crew which shall win the race between Harvard and Yale at New London, next month. The question as to the meeting has been discussed by English oarsmen for some time and the announcement that the Harvard and Yale crews were about to manifest their desire for a match brought the discussion to a head.

The decision made in favor of holding the race was made last evening in a meeting at the Oxford university Boat club, of the boat crew captains and C. Robinson, a Canadian barrister, who had some information to give them about the Yale and Harvard crews. The president was then authorized, without a dissenting voice, to accept the challenge which the oarsmen here understand will be sent by the winner of the Harvard-Yale race.

At the same time £50 were voted toward paying the expenses to be incurred by the English crew for the meeting. The total expense for the English crew will be about £500, of which £300 have been promised by private individuals.

Anson humiliated Dungan recently. While Anson was going to the bat Dungan threw Anson's suck to the plate. "Dungan," yelled the old man, "give me my bat." "There it is," answered Dungan, pointing to the stick. "Hand it to me," angrily cried the great man, and Dungan meekly picked the bat from Anson's feet and respectfully offered it to him handle first. The spectators hissed.

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Captain Bryan E. Linn of New Haven and Major McGuire of the English army, fought a broadsword contest at Elm City park, New Haven. The match was for $1,100 a side and the championship of America. About 5,000 persons witnessed the affray. Both men were mounted on trained horses and covered with masks and armour. They rode to the center of the field, saluted, and then began the battle amid enthusiastic applause. Major McGuire secured the first point, but Captain Lynn secured three an instant later by a savage slash at McGuire's mask which not only crushed it, but he drove the blade of his sword well down upon his opponent's skull. Blood flowed so freely from the major's wounds that superintendent Smith of the police department prohibited the continuation of the fight. Lynn was uninjured, but claims a foul on the part of McGuire, who, in one of his slashes, cut the fore head of Lynn's horse open to the skull.

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The attempt to run races by electric light will be tried in St. Louis to-night at South Side park. Immense preparations have been made with a view to making the trial a successful one. Twenty-five feet from each other will be strung a cluster of lights, each light having having twenty times the power of an incandescent. Besides a search light is to be placed at each one of the turns. These search lights ordinarily throw a ray which will reach several miles, but these lights have been muzzled and give an ordinary light which does not throw a shadow and blends well with the regular incandescent lights.

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Old Rooker, the Pilot Jr. of Canada, died at Chatham, Ont., a couple of months ago from old age. He was owned by the widow of Thomas Fairbanks, the man that followed the old horse to Kansas and brought him back to Chatham in 1886. On the trip back Rooker caught cold in his eyes and the trouble was followed by blindness. Rooker was a blocky built brown horse and an Ohio bred one as he was foaled near Burton. He was by Stranger out of a road mare, was foaled in 1864 and was taken to Michigan, and from there to Chatham in 1868. He stood there from that date until 1875, when he was shipped to Kansas. After he was taken away the Rooker colts began to show fast, so Fairbanks finally went on and purchased him. Although a pacing-bred horse and a pacer himself, Rooker's only performer at that gait is Rocky Ford, 2:18 1-2. He only got four 2:30 trotters and dozens with records from that mark to 2:50 and marks made over poor half-mile rings in western Canada. His fillies will be valuable as brood mares and his sons from well-bred mares should breed on.

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John L. Sullivan's physical proportions and other anthropometrical mysteries have been recorded for all time. Dr. Sargent, of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Boston, measured him the other day with due solemnity. This move is but preliminary to the champion's training. When that process is completed the whole thing will be gone through with again. There will then be, it is supposed, a series of facts of interest, not only to fighters, but to the science of physical culture.

Regarding the results of Dr. Sargent's work, the world will have to wait awhile. The doctor was born reticent, and has grown more so. He did admit, however, that the champion was the heaviest man he had measured so far. John L. weighed 235 pounds "in the buff." His height puts him in the 97 1-2 per cent. class, which, in the Sargent system of classification, is supposed to be well down in front.

His chest measurement in girth is 46.1 inches, his waist 46 inches, and his biceps 15.7 inches. His wrist is one of the biggest the doctor ever met with.

Compared with former records, the foregoing shows his waist to be two inches bigger in the girth than when he began training for the fight with Kilrain.

The champion was the first victim of a new machine invented by the doctor, designed to measure one's agility. The doctor wouldn't tell any more, and nobody else knows.

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BASE BALL.

Davis is playing excellent ball.

Getzein is playing in great shape.

The patrons of the 20 cent seats need a fan and a thermometer to avoid sunstrokes.

Hemming is pitching for Cincinnati.

Elmer Smith is pitching great ball these days.

Hart is twirling the ball for all he is worth.

John Ward is doing some very clever catching.

Bird has been released by the Cincinnati club.

Boston's base running is what wins their games.

Feraman has been released by the Washingtons.

Sanders is playing for all he is worth this summer.

The Colts of Chicago are gradually sliding down.

Murphy, of Cincinnati, is doing some fine catching.

Whistler and Hass have been released by Baltimore.

There are very funny base ball rumors afloat nowdays.

Glasscock is doing some fine batting as well as fielding.

Pitcher John Healy, late of the Baltimores, will end the season with Louisville.

Brodie who plays centerfield for St. Louis, is rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

Ex-Manager Barnie has been suggested for an appointment on the League's staff of umpires.

Jack Doyle has been released by Cleveland at his own request. He will not be out of a job long.

Donovan has made himself solid with the Washingtons. He is hitting the ball hard and fielding well.

Third Baseman Gilbert, formerly of the Baltimores, is playing with a Troy nine, and Genius, Von Der Ahe's cast off, is in Indianapolis.

New Haven has secured Dick Johnston, formerly of the Bostons. Ed Flanagan, of Lowell, and Shortston Cross, who was with the Buffalos.

The Pittsburg club has suspended Pitcher Ehret for failure to get into condition. He will be kept off the pay roll until able to pitch.

Pfeffer is at Louisville nursing a game leg and his wounded pride. How old "Anse" is laughing in his sleeve over Freddy's annual escapade.

James Galvin has signed a contract to pitch for the St. Louis club at the rate of $3,300 for the season. Pittsburg cranks are kicking hard at the loss of the "old sport."

Matters have come to a pretty pass when a college nine has to hire a professional catcher to play a game. It but shows how little of the amateur spirit is in some nines.

Some of the smaller cities of Georgia and Alabama are to organize an interstate league. The national game never had such a foothold in the south as it has gained this year.

Chris Von Der Ahe is using signs now. He blows a whistle from the bench. Some day "Kid" Gleason will pitch to him instead of to the catcher, and then there will be another riot act read.

Rochester is serving daily roasts for Ralph Johnson and weeping for the return of Joe Sommers. One critic says: "His fielding average ought to be high when the season closes, for he never goes for a ball unless it is a dead easy play."

The Boston Athletic association nine will include as pitchers the Highland brothers; Upton and Cobb, catchers; Cook, of Harvard, third base; Bowen and Farren in the field; Soule of Harvard, shortstop.

Dick Johnson is now a member of the New Haven club. Three years ago he was admitted the best center fielder in the National league, but whiskey and beer proved too much for him and relegated him to a minor league.

The Pittsburgs have released Pitcher Woodcock unconditionally, released Jimmy Galvin to the St. Louis club and received in return the release of John (Cub) Stricker and Outfielder Frank Genins. Then, not having any use for Stricker, the Pittsburg club in turn released him to the Baltimores and received in exchange the release of Pitcher Terry, whom Brooklyn had just previously released to the Baltimore club. Galvin signed with St. Louis last night and the Pittsburg cranks are kicking hard at the loss of the "old sport."

HORSE NOTES.

Clark Kelly will locate at Canfield, O., in July.

Edith R., 2:17 1-4, has a filly afoot by Baron Rose.

The dam of Valesta, 2:19, has a filly by Vasco at foot.

J. J. Webster has 30 head in training at Pittsfield, Mass.

Gentry, by Dictator, sire of Direct, has been put to pacing.

The dam of Minnie L., 2:29, has been bred to Claireview.

There is a fast yearling by Axtell in training at Lexington.

The Binghampton, N. Y., meeting is to be held July 4 to 7.

The Belmont Driving club hold their summer meeting July 5 to 8.

The Wellsville, O., Driving association will be held on July 2 and 4.

Fred S. Wilkes, 2:18, has been shipped from Tennessee to Ed Geers.

Nancy Lee, the dam of Nancy Hanks, has a filly by Stamboul at foot.

The fast pacer Robert J., by Hartford, is out of a mare by Jay Gould.

Lulu C., 2:19, by Nutwood, has been booked to Temple Bar, 2:17 3-4.

The Wapakoneta meeting has been declared off on account of wet track.

William L., the sire of Axtell, is named in the Johnston stake at Lexington.

The International Short Circuit opens at Windsor, Ont., Tuesday, June 28.

amount, what should the big prize bring out for the word?—The American Sportsman.

The Pimlico Driving club hold their summer meeting at Baltimore October 4 to 7.

Alex, dam of Allie Wilkes, 2:18, by Allie West, will be bred to Temple Bar, 2:17 3-4.

The Grand Inaugural meeting of the Columbus Driving club occurs August 23 to 26.

Trainers in Russia get from $500 to $600 a year and 10 per cent. of the winnings.

It is just possible that Axtell will start in the big stallion race at Grand Rapids in August.

It is reported that an offer of $18,000 has been declined for Instant, 2:22 1-4, by Startle.

George Deal, of Oak Harbor, O., has bred his mare, Caroline, to Newton's Allie Wilkes.

Charles Friel of Pittsburg has 18 head of trotters and pacers at Lexington, Ky., all choicely bred.

Lida Lewis, the dam of Carrie Walton, 2:23 1-2, and Pauline, 2:27 1-4, has been booked to Allerton.

The Iowa City meeting has been declared off on account of the bad weather, and will be held in August, 6 to 11.

McKinney, the champion 4-year old stallion, with a record of 2:12 1-2, will not come east this year as was expected.

The American stallion Elwood, for which the Italian government paid 60,000 lire (about $12,000), has just died at Ferrara.

The American trotter Valkyr won the International purse at Modena, Italy, beating the American, Spofford, and the Russian, Sjubiesny.

The Goshen (Ind.) track has been resodded and worked over, and is now in first-rate condition. A large number of harness horses are in training there.

A colt nine days old followed his dam a distance of 59 miles in two days, covering a distance of 29 miles the second day. The trip was from Ionia, Mich., to Eaton Rapids.

There will in all probability be a $10,000 special on the card presented by the Queen City Driving club for the meeting at Cincinnati in August, and it will be in money for a race between the champions in the class selected. As Hal Pointer and Direct can be secured for half that

On account of the wet weather Piqua, O., has decided to postpone its meeting in connection with the Ohio Circuit from June 21 to 24 to July 12 to 15, a change that will bring it after Marion and also place it at the end of the circuit. The track at Piqua is a new one and everything that is possible will be done to make the meeting a success. The entries to the meeting will now remain open until July 2.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

John L. Sullivan will go in training July 1.

Peter Jackson, under Parson Davis' management, is drawing crowded houses in London.

Charley Courtney has signed a contract to train Cornell's crew and scullers next season.

The Mississippi Valley annual regatta takes place at Lake Contrary, Mo., July 3, 4 and 5.

Billy Dacy and Walter Campell are matched to fight at the Coney Island Island Athletic club July 11 for a $1,500 purse.

Billy Plimmer wants to fight Jimmy Kennard for $2,000 a side and stake money. The little Briton evidently wants a soft snap.

Charley Mitchell is not anxious for a try at Peter Jackson. A boastful challenge made by Mitchell was not accompanied with money to uphold it.

Peter Maher, the Irish champion, is coming back to this country in August and says that he will challenge George Godfrey to fight him in the Coney Island Athletic club for a purse.

The Pritchard-O'Brien match has been declared off. The Welchman is ill, and Pritchard can now lie on his oars until the time comes for him to begin training for his battle with Jim Hall.

It is very doubtful whether Jack McAuliffe will meet Billy Myer at New Orleans. The light-weight champion will give Myer a show, however, before the Coney Island club.

Billy Thompson, Frank Slavin's representative, had a consultation with the Coney Island Athlenc club regarding a match between the Australian and Joe Goddard. Thompson says Slavin will accept any fair purse.

Kibblewhite, the English runner, stands 5 feet 9 1-2 inches in height, and weighs, in running costume, ten stone. He is still the one-mile amateur champion, and during his career has secured more than £1,000 in prizes.

Peter Maher, who received such a severe drubbing at the hands of Bob Fitzsimmons, has returned to "the ould sod." He received an enthusiastic reception at Dublin, and was treated more like a conqueror than a conquered one.

Joe Walcott, the well-known boxer who has never lost a battle, has decided to turn professional and will travel with George Dixon next season. Walcott is a pugilistic phenomenon, and will be a surprise to some of the professionals in his class.

Tom Allen is keeping very quiet over in St. Louis. It was Tom who discovered the Jackson-Slavin fight that Peter Jackson's lungs were gone and that every time he coughed he let go a little of his liver. Tom's diagnosis was not remarkably successful.

Cal. McCarthy is "all broke up" over his defeat by Burns, but he has not lost his ambition. "I am now growing," he said, "to take anybody I can get. If I win from two or three men I may be able to get back where I started from." The Coney Island Athletic club has refused to give a club for Siddons and Burns.

Bob Fitzsimmons has very sensibly decided to fight only middle-weights hereafter and consequently will make no match with Choyinski unless the latter will get down to 158 pounds. He will make an exception in the Corbett case, however, providing Pompadour Jim wins his coming fight with John L. Sullivan.

A single shell race between the famous oarsmen, Hanlan and Hosmer, has been arranged to take place on the Connecticut river on July 4. The race will be for a purse of $500. The distance is to be three miles—one and a half miles and return. The race will be held under the auspices of the Hartford Rowing club, William J. Shea president.

Paddy Kerrigan and Doc O'Connell are to meet on July 14 at 9 a. m. for a purse of $1,500 before the Metropole Athletic association of Providence. They will weigh in at the ring side the night of the fight at 140 pounds, give and take two pounds, and fight at the hour named. Failure to fulfill either of these conditions will cost the delinquent the amount of his forfeit, $200.

Physicians have examined Billy Murphy the New Zealander and Johnny Murphy, of Boston, who fought a draw of 40 rounds at the Pacific club last Tuesnight in 'Frisco. The doctors find that Billy Murphy had his right hand broken, while the Bostonian has a sprained wrist. The contest, which was to go on again the next night, has accordingly been postponed for a week to enable the men to get into condition.

The idea of a match between Ted Pritchard, the middle-weight champion of England, and Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian fighter, has been abandoned for the present. In its place an engagement has been perfected whereby Prichard and Hall will fight in London for a wager of £1,000 a side and the best purse that is offered. A deposit has been made in behalf of each man, and the battle will take place within three months. Perhaps before the Coney Island Athletic club.

George Dawson will not meet Danny Needham in San Francisco unless the loser is given a good part of the purse. Dawson is a very clever fellow, yet his fighting methods are not greatly fancied on the Pacific coast. During his fight with Gallagher he continually fell to avoid punishment. The referee did not check him. Once Gallagher became so disgusted that he raised his foot and kicked Dawson in his broadest part as he lay on the floor.

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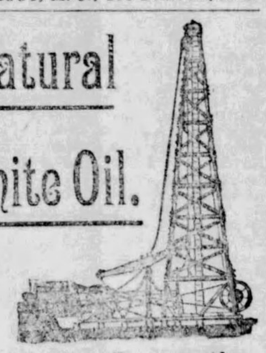
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Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 7th day of July, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the following purposes:
FIRST—To consider and determine the question of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of $14,500,000, by issuing additional common stock to the amount of $4,000,000, for the purpose of increasing its machinery, rolling stock, depots and other fixtures, and for completing its line of road, liquidating and paying off its unfunded and floating debt, and for any and all of said purposes, and for any of the purposes authorized by law.
SECOND—After considering said increase of capital stock, to consider the question of issuing bonds of said company, to the aggregate amount of eight million dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and securing the same by mortgage on the property of said company or otherwise, in such form as the stockholders may direct or approve, for any of the following purposes: Laying additional track, increasing the machinery and rolling stock, building depots and shops, making improvements, paying its unfunded debts and redeeming its bonds, and for any of the purposes authorized by law.
THIRD—For the transaction of all other business which may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK R. LAWRENCE, President.
JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.
wed-june-1-1m

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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

The Lands That Were Found by Columbus.

His Welcome by the Indians — The Queen of the Strawberries and Other Stories—Puzzledom.

FAIRY-LAND.

Under the branches they went together,
The blossoming branches that break the sky,
All in the morn of the young, sweet weather,
When softly the green on the hills doth lie;
And Dorothy thought it was over the meadow,
And Cicely said it was close by the spring,
But Polly was sure that the woodland's shadow
Sheltered that maygical fairy ring.

So over the meadow they swiftly hied them—
Oh, but the bird in the blue sang sweet!
They saw not the blush of the brier beside them,
The violets smiling beneath their feet.
Long by the spring they lingered and listened;
'T was a diadem set in a mossy rim,
And oh, the beauty that clustered and glistened
In frail ferns falling about its brim!

They sought in the wood for a wonder revealing,
And saw not the leaves in a net o'erhead.
Oh, but the song through the pine-tops stealing,
And oh, that hush down the dim ways shed!
Then, when the sun leaned lower to find them,
Homeward they wandered a sorrowful way,
And knew not the land they were leaving behind them,
The rare, new land of a young June day!

But Dorothy thinks it is over the meadow,
And Cicely says it is close by the spring;
While Polly is sure that the woodland's shadow
Shelters the magical fairy ring!

—St. Nicholas.

QUEEN OF THE BERRIES.

"strawberries!" shouted Janie, executing a fantastic dance of which she held the patent, round the kitchen table.

"Yes," replied her mother, "the first strawberries."

"Oh, give me some," pleaded the little girl, her mouth watering at sight of the luscious fruit.

"Not now, dear," said mamma, "you are to have some for supper."

Janie lingered, and with hungry eyes watched her mother put the baskets heaped high with big red berries, into the refrigerator in the cellar. Then, hevaing a long drawn sigh, she went forth into the garden with her family of dolls to seek forgetfulness in their society. But it was useless. The little girl could think of nothing but the strawberries, and counted the hours until supper time came.

"Just think, Jane Miranda Eugenie," she said, addressing her favorite doll, "just think if you were only a little girl and could eat strawberries for your supper! Wouldn't you prefer that? Answer me."

And Jane Miranda Eugenie blinked her blue eyes and emitted a squeak.

"I wonder," continued the little girl, "what it would be like to be a strawberry and know for sure that you were going to be eaten up. I suppose strawberries must feel pretty bad when they know they are going to be gobbled. I'm glad," she continued, seizing Jane Miranda Eugenie by the arms and dancing about the flower bed, "I am glad I am not a strawberry, and I'm glad I'm not a doll. I think I would not like it at all."

"Think not, eh?" said a funny little voice, and Janies, stopping short in her song and dance, looked about in amazement to see who was speaking.

But there was nobody to be seen and Janie went on dangling her long-suffering doll once more.

"Suppose you give that doll a rest," suddenly said the queer little voice again, "and help us out on a momentous question."

Janie dropped Jane Miranda Eugenie like a hot coal and stood trembling with excitement. What did it mean? Where did the voice come from?

Looking down she saw a marvellous sight. An army of strawberries mounted on legs were walking down the garden path! At first Janie was about to scream and run, but her visitors looked so good-humored, and smiled in so friendly a fashion that she decided to remain and see what this vision portended.

"Don't be alarmed," said a big, fat, luscious berry at the head of the procession, "don't be alarmed. We are simply walking out for our health and to hold our tribunal."

"Your tri-tri-tribunal?" stammered Janie.

"Yes," returned the strawberry, "yes, you see we know that this is our last day. We realize that we are to be eaten tonight. We are an ambitious lot and we are resolved to go off with great eclat. Eclat," he repeated with emphasis, "please notice the word. There are many kinds of the article, but, between us, strawberry eclat easily takes the lead. Now, then, to business. Although we are probably the finest fruit on record, still we are not perfect. We need the help of some one to bring out our fine points. We are to choose a queen to die with us and cast an extra halo over our passing away. The contest is about to open, and we would be obliged to you if you would act as umpire. Are you with us?"

"I am," said Janie, promptly entering into the spirit of the affair.

"Good!" said the strawberry, "let the candidates appear."

"Are they ready?" asked Janie.

"Oh, dear me, yes," returned the strawberry; "it's really a distinction to be selected to die with us. Quite an honor, in fact. You see we are not plebians like the whortleberries or the gooseberries. They are merely on the fringe of fruit society, while we and the peaches form its inner circle. Let the candidates appear!" he cried again.

And then there came tripping down the path a tiny fairy dressed in white, but her gown was of coarse texture and her expression not exactly amiable.

"Here I am," she said, when the strawberry interrupted her rather brusquely.

"Oh, yes, Princess Granulated Sugar, on hand again, eh? Doing business at the same old stand? Well, well, my good girl, you know you do very well for certain classes of fruit, but really I fear you are not eligible for us. You must know that the world moves, and your patrons become more and more fastidious. Then, too, you have been growing careless of late; you seem to have too much grit and sand about you. I don't believe you'll do. I would advise you to wait for the gooseberries."

The Princess Granulated Sugar retired in disgust.

Then came a dainty little creature also in white. Her robe, as Janie could see, was of finer material than that of her predecessor, but her expression was rather insipid.

"How are you, Princess Pulverized Sugar?" said the strawberry, patronizingly. "Well, you are an improvement on your cousin who was just here, but lately there have been complaints about you. I'm afraid you are hardly up to date. What do you soy?" appealing to Janie.

"Well," said the child, "I should like to see the others before I decide."

"Very well, you shall. You may stand aside and wait," said the strawberry to the princess.

Now came a beautiful little fairy dancing along and fairly bubbling with mirth. Her gown was of a golden hue and sparkled as if sewed with diamonds.

"Aha," cried the strawberry, "there you are, Princess Champagne, bright, lively and mischievous as ever. You're something like. However, many people are afraid of you and I don't know how you would agree with little girls. I'm doubtful of your success. However, you might wait."

But the Princess Champagne hissed and bubbled and sparkled out of sight.

"You're just as well off," said the strawberry to Janie, "she's very frothy. Delightful to look at and at first to taste, but apt to give you a headache afterwards."

Now came a fat little fairy in a buff frock. She looked so tempting that Janie was charmed.

"Princess Shortcake," said the garrulous strawberry, "your chances are good. You and I have always got on famously together. We have made a combination which has achieved a world-wide reputation. I am glad to see you. If there are no more candidates I think I will declare the contest closed"——

"Wait one moment," called a voice soft as honey, "wait, please and hear my claim."

Janie, the Princesses Pulveirzed Sugar, and Shortcake and all the strawberries looked with curiosity at the fairy advancing. She was dressed in a golden brown robe and on her head wore a wreath of green leaves.

"Who are you?" demanded the strawberry, who was doing the talking for the crowd, "your face is not familiar to me."

"No," said the fairy, "you modern strawberries do not know me as well as you should. I was on close and intimate terms with your respected grandfathers and grandmothers. They were never served wihout me, and when I went out of fashion a dish fit for the gods was lost. Now I seek to recover my former prestige. I come not from a noisy, bustling glucose factory; my garments are not stained by foreign substance. I come from the woods. I am the child of the frost and the sun. I am dsitilled from the hearts of the whispering trees. Pierced by man's hand they shed their tears, which have crystalized into my robe. In me one may taste the dews of heaven and the freshness of spring. I am your queen by right, though long I have been out of my kingdom, and many pretenders have ruled in my stead. I am come now to plead for my own. I am the long banished Princess Maple Sugar."

Such a shout went up from the strawberries. "You have come! Long live our queen! We have been looking for you so long," and all the strawberries crowded around the princess to do her homage, while the other candidates shrank back abashed.

"But Princess," said Janie, almost in tears, "I hate to eat you up, you are so sweet and the strawberries are so glad to see you."

"Never mind," said the big strawberry, "I'll let you in a secret, Miss Janie. Fruit never dies, and rest assured we shall all be on deck next season."

"And as for me," said Princess Maple Sugar, "while the trees stand, and the sun shines and the frost nips, I shall live and fulfill my mission, a part of which is to make dear little boys and girls very happy with strawberries and old fashioned maple sugar."

Then all the strawberries took hold of hands and danced about their queen.

* * * * * * *

"Nectar and ambrosia," said papa at supper that night as he took his second dish of strawberries. "After all nothing so brings out the flavor of the berry as maple sugar."

And Janie smiled down at her saucer, remembering all she had heard that afternoon in one corner of fairyland.—Edith Sessions Tupper in N. Y. World.

TOMMY'S CORRECTION.

"Tommy," said his papa, sternly,
As he put the stick aside,
"Now I've given you some counsel
And by such you should abide.
If you turn out worthless, you can
Never cast reproach on me;
I have taken pains to teach you
How to live and happy be."

Then said tearful Tommy: "I shall
Be the pride of you and ma,
But I must correct you somewhat
In what you have just said, pa—
'I have taken pains to teach you
How to live and happy be,'
You're mistaken, for you gave them,
And I had to take them. See?"

—H. R. Maginley.

OLD WHITEY'S REVENGE.

I want to tell the children of the "Hour" a true story of the revenge a horse took upon some men who misled and maltreated him. Whitey was an intelligent animal and although he had seen his best days, he was still full of vim and vigor, the politicians say. These meen took Whitey to a little frame building used as a saloon and by persuasion and force got him to drink enough beer and other spirituous liquors to make him uproariously drunk. And this is what he did: He drove his "boon companions" out of the shanty, kicked out the bar and broke the bottles, kicked down the door, broke the windows—in short, Whitey wrecked the saloon before they could lasso him and get him out into the open air. This happened years ago in Toledo, and he man who told me about it was one of the boys who stood on the outside and saw the performance go on. It happened early on a summer evening. It is my verdict that Old Whitey served them right, and you may be sure they never offered to "treat" him again.

BARBARA.

A WESTERN SNAKE.

From far western regions comes the tale of a man who was killed by a dead snake. This story is so thrilling that it is best not to mention the name of the place where the incident occurred.

Snake bites from live snakes are bad enough, but when it comes to bites from dead ones, the place where such reptiles live, or once lived, is a good country to avoid. It might be bad for the growth of the town if I revealed its location.

This farmer went out one morning to chop wood. Perceiving a snake near his wood-pile he chopped it into little bits, and threw all the pieces broadcast, as a warning to other snakes not to venture too near his wood-pile.

As he picked up the portion containing the mouth of the snake, it closed upon his finger, but he thought nothing further about the matter. Two weeks later, however, the finger began to swell, and within a couple of hours he died. Thus we see that in these western districts dead snakes are as dangerous as live ones.

Did you ever realize how prejudiced most of us were and how much better it would be for everybody if we did not laugh at things we did not understand? The other day in a "Life of George and Robert Stephenson," a book, by the way, I should think you boys would enjoy, I read that when a locomotive was first proposed by Stephenson the wise old engineers who thought they knew everything laughed the idea to scorn. One man said if the engine would go he would promise to eat stewed engine wheels for breakfast. (I wonder if he ever did. Most people who talk like that forget to do the thing they threaten.) And another man said that no engine could ever be made to go when the wind blew! What do you think of that?

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading Club stories.

At the end of one year printed diplomas will be issued to all who have followed the course.

To become a member cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name_____

P. O. and State_____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, O.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERER.

Landing of Columbus and His Return to Spain.

Reading Club Story No. 4.

Columbus gazed in silence upon the beautiful island that lay before him. He and all his crew were eager to set their feet upon the unknown shore, but he kept them back until they were ready to go on in state.

He put on all the emblems of his office as Admiral of the Ocean, and Viceroy (or Governor) of all future realms; he wrapped himself in his purple cloak, and taking in his hand a flag embroidered with initials of Ferdinand and Isabella, he stepped into his boat and, followed by his men, he was rowed to the shore.

On landing he and all his men fell upon their knees and thanked God for his goodness in leading them to this lovely island. He kissed the ground upon which he knelt and wept tears of joy in his delight at having succeeded after so many bitter trials.

He then baptized this land in the name of Christ—the island of San Salvador.

During this ceremony of taking possession, the natives first kept away from the strange white men, but their curiosity soon drew them nearer.

They kept talking with each other about the wonderful things that had happened. These vessels with sails, yards and masts, like huge arms opening and closing at will, they thought were big birds that had come down from heaven and settled upon their shores. They came quite close to the strange white men and worshipped and adored them.

Although Columbus was much surprised at the copper-colored skin, loose lank hair, dark eyes and delicate features of these people, yet he was certain this island was but a part of India. For this reason he named this people Indians, and the name has always clung to them. The Indians, soon becoming used to their strange guests, showed them their springs, their houses, their villages and their canoes, and brought them plenty of food to eat. They also gave them some ornaments of pure gold, which they wore in their ears and nostrils and for bracelets, necklaces and anklets. The Spaniards in return gave them a few trifles which delighted them because they were new to them.

The sight of the Indians' gold filled the hearts of the Spaniards with greediness. They were impatient to find the hidden mines of this precious metal and anxiously inquired where they were. They told the generous people that gold was the white man's god, and the Indians, who were almost frightened by their greedy looks, pointed to the south. The admiral and his companions understood them to mean that over there lay a land where gold could be found in great quantities.

They hastily set sail again to search still further to find more wealth. They sailed among the beautiful islands that are now called the Bahamas, landing on the largest and most populous ones. Everywhere they were received with joy and surprise, and given a most hearty welcome. They were delighted with the climate, the flowers, the perfumes, the beautiful birds of these strange, new islands, but they were still impatient to find that land of gold which they believed lay near them. Guided by the signs and looks of the Indians, Columbus steered for the coast of Cuba where he landed after three days of pleasant sailing.

"This land," said Columbus in his notes, "is the most beautiful isle that ever the eye of man beheld. One would wish to live there always. It is impossible to think of misery or death in such a place."

But the gold that they sought they had not yet found, so the admiral again set sail to search again for Asia, which he still believed to be very near him. But bad men had already begun to be envious of him. His first lieutenant, Alonzo Pinzo, who commanded the Pinta, the fastest sailing vessel of the fleet, and who had always been so kind to him, now grew jealous of his success. He pretended to lose the fleet in the night and so got away from his commodore. He had made up his mind to take advantage of Columbus's discovery, to find new lands for himself and to return to Europe and claim all the honor before the other two ships could reach there. The admiral understood his plan, but full of gratitude for the help that Pinzon had given him, he pretended to believe that the separation was accidental and sailed on with his two vessels, and soon reached the shores of the island of San Domingo. While exploring the bays and harbors of the island his treacherous pilot ran the vessel aground while the admiral was asleep. The ship would soon break to pieces on the rocks, so the pilot and part of the crew hurried to the other vessel, leaving their sleeping admiral to his fate. They were sure that he would soon meet his death, then they intended to hasten back to Europe and claim the honors of the discoveries.

But the energy of Columbus defeated their meanness and saved his own life and the lives of the men who had remained true to him. He faced the breakers as long as the ship held together, placed his men on a raft and when all were safe, he, too, landed on the shore that he had just discovered. He was soon joined by the crew of the other vessel. The young chief of the island was most kind to them. He gave them a house, provisions and offered his protection to all their property. As a token of his friendship for them he offered to Columbus some ornaments of pure gold. At the sight of this the faces of the white men became so stern, so greedy and so savage that the simple Indians were frightened. The chief, being told that this metal was the god of the Europeans, explained to them by pointing to the mountains beyond them that this was the country where he obained his gold. This was all that Columbus wished to know; so, feeling sure that he had at last found the longed-for land of gold, he prepared to return to Europe.

He selected from his crew, forty men, whom he thought that he could trust, to leave behind to learn all about the land of gold. He built a fort for them in the village of the kind-hearted chief. He loaded his vessel with all the rare and beautiful things that these islands produced, and took on board several Indians, who were willing to go, as a present to the beautiful queen who had aided him.

While coasting around the island he met his faithless companion, Alonzo Pinzon. He did not wish to punish him, so he pretended to believe that he had accidentally been lost and commanded him to follow him to Europe.

They set sail together, impatient to announce to Spain their wonderful discoveries. But the ocean, that had helped them so much on their voyage towards the shores of the New World, seemed determined to keep them from returning. Storms raged and winds blew, driving them to and fro in a most merciless manner. Columbus at last sighted the islands of Azores but no one else knew how near they were to them. The vessels became separated in the storm and each believed that the other was lost.

Columbus felt sure that his vessel could not last much longer and that they were all doomed to a speedy death, wrote upon parchment several short accounts of his voyage, which he sealed in rolls of wax and in cedar cases, and threw them into the sea, hoping that they would be carried ashore. The ocean kept this message for 358 years, when a sailor, who had landed on the coast of Gibralter, picked up a perrified cocoanut which he carried to his captain. When it was opened it was found to contain a parchment upon which the following was written:

"We cannot survive this storm one day longer. We are between Spain and the newly discovered eastern isles. If the Caravel founders, may some one pick up this testimony! Christopher Columbus."

Think of it! In that 358 years those "newly discovered eastern isles," or, in other words, our own America, had become colonized, flourishing, free, the greatest nation on the earth, and yet the old ocean kept the message from Europe.

But Columbus did not drown. The next day came the welcome cry "Land ho," and they attempted to land on a Portugese island. Imagine their despair when they were driven off by the jealous inhabitants. Again they were exposed to the storms and the famine, but at last, on the 4th of March, they landed on the shores of Portugal. After relating a part of his adventures to the king of Portugal, Columbus hurried on to tell the glad news to his Queen Isabella.

And, as if Heaven had thought fit to crown his happiness and to punish his rival, Alonzo Pinzon, brought the Pinta next day into the harbor at Palos, where he hoped to arrive before his commander and to rob him of the first fruits of his triumph. But disappointed in his evil design and fearing lest Columbus might report and punish him for his treachery, Pinzon died of vexation and disappointment on seeing the vessel of Columbus lying at anchor in the port.

MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

(Next week's story will tell of Columbus' reception by Queen Isabella and of his later life and voyages.)

THE TELEPHONE.

"Oh, a rose and a pink have bloomed today!"
Said little lame Ruth to her mother.
"I watched them open, leaf by leaf;
And they nodded to each other,
As if there was something they wished to say—
A secret, you know—and there was no way.

"And then a spider with wondrous skill—
You'll hardly believe it, Mother—
Stretched a web from the pink to the rose,
So they could talk to each other.
And ever since then their heads are still,
For they say through their telephone what they will."

—St. Nicholas.

INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Make a letter A with your hands, and lock the ends of your fingers; that is a teepee, or tent. Keep your hands in that position, and bend them down so that your fingers point away from you: that's a house, and a very good one, too, because it shows how the logs are interlocked at the corners of the sort of houses one sees on the frontier. If you want to say you saw smething, point to your eyes. To say your heard something, point to your ears. To say you slept, or are sleepy, put up one hand, with the palm side toward your head as if you were going to lay it on that hand. To say that you saw some one who was beautiful, put your face between the thumb and fingers of one hand, and draw your hand softly down from your forehead to your chin. A faint smirk or smile made at the same time greatly helps this sign. If the beauty you tell about was a woman, make believe take hold of a mass of hair on the right side of your head, and follow it down past the shoulder with your hand, as you see women do when they dress their hair. These signs for seeing, hearing, sleep, beauty and woman are exactly the same as those used by George L. Fox, the famous clown, when he played Humpty Dumpty. I have no doubt that Grimaldi, the great English cown, also used them, for they are the natural motions for expressing those terms.

Did you ever notice how the paws of small animals are curled in when they are dead? That is the sign for "died" or "dead." Hold one hand out with the fingers bent toward the thumb to make the sign. But if you would say some one was killed, hold out a fist with the knuckles away from you, and move the wrist slowly so as to force the knuckles down as if the person was struck down. To tell about a child, hold your hand as far from the ground as its head would reach. Put a finger up to either side of the head to say "cow;" to say "deer," put up all your fingers like branching horns. But another way to tell about a deer is to imitate his loping with one of your hands. To tell of a snake, wiggle one finger in the air as a snake would move on the ground. That sign is the same for two tribes of Indians. The sign for a Sioux is to make believe cut your throat with one finger; for a Blackfoot, point to your foot; for a Blood, wipe your fingers across your mouth; for a white man, rub your hand across your forehead to show how white foreheads are; for a Piegan, rub one cheek.

The sign for water is to make a scoop of your hand, and put it to your mouth as you would if you were drinking at a stream. To tell of a lake, make the water sign, and then trace the meandering course of a river with your finger. But the sign for whisky is made by doubling up one fist, and drinking out of the top of it as if it were a bottle. If you do that, and make believe to stir up your brains with one finger, or reel a little, you will describe a tipsy man. Nearly all signs in the language are made with the right hand.

The sign for a field or prairie is the same as that for a lake, but it is followed by the grass sign instead of that for water. The sign for walking is a splendid one. Hold your hand down, shut up two fingers and the thumb, and then make the two fingers which are free go forward and backward like the legs of a person walking. The sign to indicate fear—"he was afraid" or "I am frightened"—is to put your right hand on your heart, and then move that hand up to your throat, as if your heart had left your breast and gone into your throat. If you want to ask a man to trade with you, just cross the forefingers of both hands like the letter X.

It is a curious thing that the sign language keeps on growing, even now that the Indians are nearly all shut up on reservations, and do not often meet either strange white men or members of other tribes. Two recent additions to the language are signs for a railroad and for a match. To tell about a match you raise one knee and draw a finger rapidly along that leg. To speak of a railroad, you make believe turn a crank with one hand; then your arm will look like the side bar or piston-rod of a locomotive.—Harper's Young People.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Young Friends—I want to tell you all how pleased I am with the splendid progress of our Reading club. Just see how many members we have. I am sure that you have each learned something new about the brave sailor who found our dear country for us, haven't you?

Our puzzle contest, too, was quite a success. We returned many long lists of excellent puzzles, but the one of Eva Best's was much longer and better than any of the others. She sent us over a hundred excellent puzzles, original, varied and so very nicely arranged.

I have heard from many of our young friends but I would like to hear from still more.

Yours truly,
PETER BUZZER.

THE PUZZLER.

Riddle.

Read me up and read me down,
Tear me from my proper place,
Use me when applause doth crown
The knight who ventures in my space.

Charade.

Myself and partner are my first, with credit fair;
We hire a dapper gentleman so debonnair,
Who fourths for us successfully in every town,
He sells alike to scholars, sages, and to clown,
To gay young miss, and second in cloistered walls,
And asks entire in every place he calls.

Half Square.

1. A fruit; 2. Ultimate; 3. Liberate; 4. Hair lines; 5. A country; 6. Disorder; 7. Girl's nickname; 8. An abbreviation; 9. A letter.

Double Acrostic.

1. A military abbreviation; 2. An abbreviation of commonly; 3. Silent; 4. A protection; 5. A state. Whole is an a heathen bugbear.

Ellipsis.

The roving hawk doth —— her prey,
Upon my head a —— I wear,
And one can —— of work or play,
Without a —— we ride nowhere.

Reversed Rhomboid.

Across—1. Inclination; 2. Evil; 3. Boys; 4. Superior; 5. Animals.
Down—1. A letter; 2. River in Europe; 3. An abbreviation; 4. Part of the body; 5. Conveyances; 6. Matured; 7. Town in Europe; 8. An abbreviation; 9. A letter.

EVA BEST.

Answers to puzzles in daily of June 18th and weekly of June 23rd:

Half Square—

P L A C I D
L E M O N
A M I D
C O D
I N
A

Drop Letter Puzzle—Peter Buzzer.

Logogriph—Madam—Adam—dam—mad—Ada

Perfect Diamond—

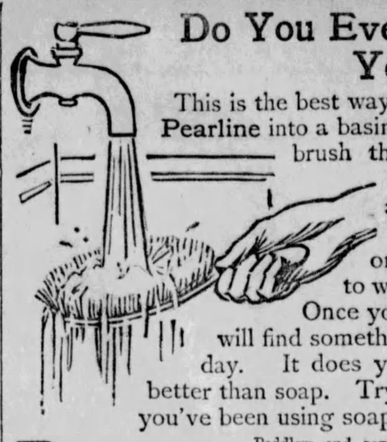
P
C O B
C A V E S
P O V E R T Y
B E R R Y
S T Y
Y

Anagram—Little Annie Rooney.

Numerical Enigma—Land Surveyor.

Charade—Finger-Ring.

Enigma—Memorial Day.



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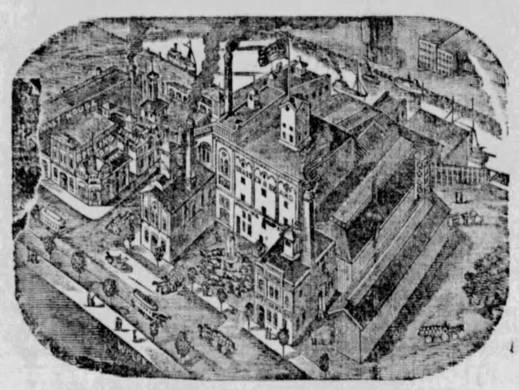

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636 S. ST. CLAIRST. TOLEDO, O

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	Before.	After.	Loss.
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Chest,	55 1-2 in.	44 inches.	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in.	45 inches.	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in.	46 inches.	20 in

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James F. Edwards, residing in South Bend, Indiana, William Edwards, residing at No. 1292 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., P. Augustus Edwards, residing at Berkeley Arms, Ocean county, New Jersey, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, residing at No. 81 East Forty fourth street, Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that on the 18th day of June, 1892, Frank J. Zahm, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to revive the decree rendered by said court on the 30th day of April, 1883, in case No. 21085, in favor of D

THE MOW AND THE SNOW.

'Tis plain that the kicker
May never be tilled;
When we're rid of the nuisance
Its place is soon filled.
When the shovel is silent
That scraped off the snow,
The festive lawn mower
Commences to mow.

—Omaha Bee.

Farm and Garden

To Make Lean Pork.

It is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten the hog to such a conditions as to fit it only for the production of lard, and it is a fact that by feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is secured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. This is explained by reason of the fact that when an animal is given food containing the elements of growth of bone and muscle as well as fat, the condition of the animal is sustained in a manner to permit more perfect digestion and assimilation, and a greater proportion for the support of the system of the nutritious elements that are required, and which are more evenly distributed through the body instead of the semi-diseased condition produced when corn is given as an exclusive diet. Hence the farmer who diminishes the ration of maize, allowing but a portion only, substituting therefor bran, middlings, milk and clover cut fine and scalded—will have his hogs larger, heavier, healthier and of a better quality of flesh than from corn. While giving the advantage of a systematic method of feeding for the best results in producing the heaviest pork, the fact that prime lard brings a fair price that makes it desirable on the part of the farmer to have his hogs fat, it must be admitted that it is a serious obstacle in the way when lean meat is advocated, but the lean is simply interspersed with the fat, and the greater increase from the variety of food does not diminish the supply of lard.

The farmer will find that in those portions of the carcass from which the lard is produced, but little difference will be observed, and the hog will be much more valuable as a whole.—Colman's Rural world

Sheep Washing—Putting Up the Wool.

Sheep shearing used to be a great festival—very much like a harvest home festival. In our latitude either comes but once a year. Great preparations are made by the flock-masters for the event. Where there are hundreds of sheep more shearers are required than the shepherd and his assistant. Consequently the hired shearers are rather sumptuously entertained. And this is well, for sheep shearing is hard work.

As soon as the water in the swift-running brooks becomes warm enough the sheep washing precedes the shearing. It is best to select a grassy place near the water. Here a fold is built, into which the sheep are driven. With this, provision is made to have a "shoot" very much like that of cattle yards near the railroad track, so that the sheep can be taken into the stream and after washing be returned to it or to another fold or pen, possibly on the opposite side of the first. The object is to keep the wool clean and to keep the sheep so closely huddled that the oil will start into the wool again. Often needless cruelty is practiced in sheep washing. The sheep having a natural antipathy of going into the water, they are thrown to the washers. No good and practiced shepherd will allow this. Again, when the sheep come out of the water they stagger; their fleece being heavy with water, they need a helping hand.

The grass of early opening will act as a physic to some extent and the sheep have tag locks, which need especial attention in cleaning. It is well to let them have some rations of the best of hay and also some beans to counteract the lush grass.

Why wash the wool on the sheep's back? Why not wash the wool after shearing? This is done sometimes, or the wool is sold unwashed, but always at a loss to the flock-master as we view it. As intimated above, when the wool is washed on the sheep's back, the oil will start into the wool, and this improves its condition. Tub-washed wool is always lower in price.

Unwashed sheep are harder for the shearer, and, of course, when the fleece is folded it does not have the fine appearance of the washed wool. When well done by an expert shearer the fleece forms and folds like a garment. It is so folded as to show the wool on the shoulder of the sheep, which is the best part of it.

Of merino sheep, the fleeces of the bucks are very heavy and so ful of oil that buyers ask and receive a drawback, and then consider that they have a bad bargain at best.

It is claimed that for six months after the fleece is taken from the sheep's back the wool grows in weight. We do not affirm or deny it; certain it is that for that length of time it does not lose in weight, and therefore may be held for improved prices. In a large and well-regulated wool buyer's establishment the wool is graded; so that, when a certain wool mill's representative comes to purchase he can find thousands of pounds of just the grade he wants, and this facilitates trade. It would be a tedious job to select thousands of pounds by the single fleece. Wheat in the elevator is bought and sold for a certain grade; so wool can be sold by guarantee according to sample. A high, dry and well-ventilated loft is the best place to store wool. There is no product of the farm that wastes less by keeping than wool.

Naturally, there is wool in an entire fleece, that which grows on the legs and other parts known to the expert, which will not grade with that grown on the shoulders. But this is assorted in the mills. It requires one kind of wool for blankets, another for shawls, another for cassimeres, another for combing and zephyrs, etc. This fact is well known to the factor, but not generally acted upon by the flock-master. The latter should strive to have his flock as nearly as possible of like grade and to improve upon it year by year, by introducing new blood by way of higher bred bucks. When the fact is taken into consideration that one mature buck can serve 80 ewes in a season, it is not a very costly practice even at an extra price for a finely formed and well-wooled buck.—Chas. W. Murtfeldt in St. Louis Republic.

The Maintenance of Soil Fertility.

The last lecture given in the regular series on agricultural topics at Ohio State university to the agricultural students and their friends was delivered by Mr. C. E. Thorne, director of the Ohio agricultural exreriment station. The subject was "The Maintenance of Soil Fertility," and was treated from a practical standpoint, giving the results of experiments on the station farm adjoining the State university.

The speaker said that the soil and air furnish everything that plants need for life and growth. In ordinary soil these elements or essentials are all there, but with continued crops some of them become scarce and it is then necessary to add something to the soil. The three general requisites are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Of course, many others must be there, but they are already there or are added with the fertilizers.

Chemists once thought that by analyzing the soil the lacking elements could be ascertained and added, thus completely restoring or insuring the soil's fertility. However, this theory is now exploded. A chemical analysis will aid in determining what fertilizers to use, but it will not suffice.

The soil on the station farm has been analyzed to the depth of one foot, and the following results have been obtained: Nitrogen per acre, 5,790 pounds; phosphoric per acre, 4,290 pounds; potash per acre, 16,920 pounds. Soils that are red through an abundance of iron are generally good, but there may be exceptions. In some parts of Ohio the soil comes from the debris of the old glacial drift, and here it contains from 1-2 to 20 per cent of iron. Blue clay when first brought out is not a good soil, but it soon becomes lighter and better. One of the functions of sesquioxide of iron is to break up the blue clay. Probably oxidation is preliminary to nitrification. The dark color in the clay is due to the peroxide of iron, but upon its receiving oxygen it becomes a sesquioxide and in color and greater in mass, thus breaking up the particles.

In planning experiments great care has been taken to see how much of the plant food is got back in the plant. The average yield has been 62 bushels of corn, 22 bushels of wheat and 47 bushels of oats.

How much can be got back with the crop? It takes sixty pounds of stocks and fourteen of cobs to produce a bushel of grain. The plant food removed from the soil by the average crops is as follows:

Crops	Lbs. per bu. or ton. Phos. Acid.	Potasn.	Nitrogen.	Yield per A.
Corn...	.58	1.15	1.72	62 bu.
Oats....	.34	.89	1.01	47 bu.
Wheat..	.74	.87	1.73	26 bu.
Clover..	8.94	45.72	24.80	2.5 tons
Timothy	10.60	28.60	...	1.5 tons

That would make each acre the following number of pounds of the three elements of fertility removed by the following crops:

	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.	Nitrogen.
Corn.....	36.0	71.3	106.6
Oats.....	16.0	41.8	47.5
Wheat.....	19.4	22.6	45.0
Clover.....	22.3	114	345.5
Timothy.....	15.9	42.9	69.0
Total rotation.	109.6	292.9	345.5
Removed per year.....	21.9	58.6	69.1

At the experiment station on a clover sod no increase of crops has been obtained from the application of chemical manures, and potash has added nothing to the increase of the yield of wheat on any soil. Wherever superphosphate is used a very striking growth may be seen. The fertilized wheat was twelve inches tall when that upon which superphosphate had been used was twenty-four inches tall and quite thick-set. This increase, however, is seen in the straw, as a corresponding increase in the grain is not at all found to occur. There is a larger increase for nitrogen than for superphosphate, although the cost remains the same.

For a luxuriant growth of stalk use phosphoric acid; for strong, heavy, large foliage, use nitrogen, and for the growth and development of the perfect plant, use both.

The experiments have been carried on by adding certain elements of fertility. Nitrogen alone has given the best results when compared with the cost. To grow wheat by adding the chemicals to the soil is a financial failure. We must contrive some way by which to catch the use of nitrogen of the air. The great nitrogen trap of the universe is clover, and the framer's success depends upon the judicious use of this crop. The outlook for the success of chemical fertilizers on soil for crops lies in the combination of clover with phosphoric acid and potash. With corn the results are the same. We must get our nitrogen cheaper than 15 cents per pound, but as a fertilizer nitrogen comes most nearly paying expenses. With oats and wheat the results are about the same as with corn; each shows a marked increase with nitrogen, but none of them yet pay when grown by it. To make it profitable the cost of production must be reduced. There is a hopeful outlook toward making clover our nitrogen catcher.

The station in its work has until the present been reaching out in one direction but having almost accomplished its work in that line it is now ready to take up others. Experiments in rotation are planned and will be in operation as soon as circumstances will allow. The farmers of the state have done considerable work in this latter line and the results have been very satisfactory. As yet, however, no conclusive results have been reached from rotation work, but it is hoped that something more definite may be learned when it is pushed further.

The wheat on the unfertilized plots has this year come through the winter better than has that on the more fertile land of the low ground. This is ascribed wholly to drainage. But on the same land and all other things being equal the fertilized crops will show a greater increase over the unfertilized than ever before.

The soils of England have constantly increased in fertility. Even in Ohio the crop production has been doubled, and that before the use of fertilizers. The fact is there is much more that we do not know than what we do. What is wanted is to get hold of some of the salient points and use them in the most practical and profitable manner.

Management of Hen Manure.

The most valuable property of hen manure is ammonia. If allowed to effervesce, it loses its value as a fertilizer. For the better preservation of the droppings a loose earthen floor of dry road dust is best, for it catches all of the droppings of the fowls when not on the perches, and the frequent dusting covers them and prevents the liberation of the ammonia.

Common ground plaster is excellent to mix with manure. It can be sprinkled freely on the droppings during night and put away in barrels in a dry, cool place till needed. The dropping board should be movable, taken out every morning and scraped into the barrel and then shake a heavy layer of plaster over the manure each time; about ten parts of plaster (gypsum) to one of manure.

A fine-tooth rake made for this use, will gather the loose droppings, which can be treated in the same way.—Stockman.

Corn for Pigs.

The fact is, the crusade against corn as a food for hogs has been carried to an unwarranted extreme. Every farmer of any experience knows that an exclusive and heavy corn diet is injurious to young animals of all kinds. It tends to make them squabs of fat at an early age and practically destroys growth. Very few farmers but know this, and guard against it by feeding milk and grass with the corn, but the latter must necessarily compose the greater part of the western hog's diet, and the space taken up in decrying its value would much better be used for other purposes.

No grain can take the place of corn in hog raising. The little pigs will begin to eat shelled corn at a very early age, and long before they will touch any other food. The corn is good for them because it furnishes a great amount of nutriment in the most condensed form. The muscle-producing food in the dam's milk balances up the corn ration and counteracts its evil effects. Hence the success which attends feeding corn exclusively while the pigs are getting a large amount of milk from the dam.

When this latter begins to fall, it becomes necessary to add some other feed rich in the elements which go to make muscle for the purpose of balancing up the ration. Many foods will answer the purpose. Oats and corn make pork rapidly and grow pigs nicely. Oil-meal and corn go well together. So do bran and shorts and corn. But of all combinations sweet milk and corn is the most satisfactory for making a rapid, even, thrifty growth on pigs of all ages; and every practical pork-raiser who has given this a trial simply growls because he can't get enough milk and corn.—Practical Farmer.

Notes of Timely Interest.

When young chicks become droopy and appear drowsy the cause is usually the large gray lice on the heads. Annoint with a few drops of sweet oil.

For gooseberry mildew the best remedy is a solution of sulphide of potash, sprayed on the bushes. An ounce of the sulphide in two gallons of water is sufficient.

Weeds and grass do not come up very quickly on a loose soil that has been frequently stirred. It is when the ground is hard and neglected that weeds take possession.

Parsley seed is very slow in coming up. Soak the seed for 24 hours, dry with plaster or corn meal, and sow it on the surface, giving only a sprinkling of earth as a covering.

The cold frames for late cabbages and sweet potatoes should now be made ready, and the seed may be put in. Select only the best seed for sweet potatoes, in order to guard against rot, and make the seed bed on a new location.

Two crops may be grown on the same land, but no farmer should attempt to do so unless he is willing to double the amount of manure applied. Land cannot produce something from nothing. It must be fed or it will soon become exhausted of fertility.

Too much hilling up around the plants is not an advantage. Nearly all experiments made to determine the effects of hilling and level culture are favorable to level cultivation of nearly all kinds of plants, not even excepting squashes, cucumbers and melons, especially on sandy soils.

Coal oil is the best article to use on rusty implements. It not only removes rust but will prevent the difficulty if it is frequently used. All tools should be kept under shelter, however, as there is nothing that can prevent rust when implements are exposed to rains and dampness.

There is a saving of labor by performing it at the proper time. The use of a light garden rake will kill weeds when they first appear, but it may require a plow and two horses to clear the land after the weeds get well under way, and the labor may have to be applied during a busy period.

All slops and refuse should be thrown on the manure heap. Never allow refuse matter of any kind to be thrown around the house, or near the well, as the rains will carry a portion of the soluble matter down to the drinking water and induce typhoid fever. You cannot be too careful in protecting the well.

There is no use in wasting time in attempting to produce something that is not in as great demand as some other article. Always aim to produce that which is in demand. Choice mutton is always scarce, and for that reason farmers should keep sheep of the mutton breeds in preference to the merino, or wool producing breed.

The Keifer pear will bear fruit, in some sections, at three years from planting after the grafting, but it is better to prevent bearing until the trees have made good growth. The difficulty with the Keifer is that it grows upward without corresponding growth of trunk. It should be severely cut back the first two years.

Peanuts do not thrive well north of Virginia, they failing to fill out the pods before frost, though occasionally success is met with. Only light sandy soil should be used, with plenty of well rotted manure applied in the rows. It is said that when the soil is well limed, with air-slaked lime, before planting, there will be better growth of vine and fuller pods.

If good stock is the object the food should be of the best quality. It is not economical to feed musty meal or damaged grain to cows. It is a saving of time to use the best of food in order to realize as large product as possible. A cow is a producer, and every advantage should be taken to have her give a large yield. A loss of only one quart of milk per day becomes quite an item during the course of a year.

It is important, when planting the seeds of vegetables, to use a reel and line, in order that the rows may be perfectly straight. Do not attempt to make the rows by the eye alone. If the rows are straight the work with a wheel hoe will be much easier. Crooked rows are favorable to weeds and grass, for the reason that the cultivation given is not as thorough as with straight rows.

Cultivation of a crop does not imply that the crop must be plowed, or the ground dug up, thereby injuring the roots and often retarding the growth of plants. The first duty is to plow deeply, and harrow the soil finely before seeding. After the seed is in it is only necessary to stir the top soil an inch or two to destroy young grass and weeds and to provide a mulch by keeping the top of the soil loose.

At the stations where experiments were made, six pounds of corn meal and two pounds of bran were considered a standard winter ration for a cow. When gluten meal was substituted for corn meal the result was increased flow of milk, but less butter. When linseed meal was used in place of corn meal more butter was obtained, but less milk. Cottonseed meal equaled linseed meal, but was not so wholesome. Gluten meal makes poor butter, linseed meal soft butter, and corn meal hard butter. Oats made dry, yellow butter. It has been suggested that an excellent combination would be four pounds corn meal, two pounds ground oats, two pounds cottonseed meal and one pound linseed meal, with plenty of clover hay.

DENT'S
Toothache Gum
STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

(A SWELL AFFAIR.)

This is not a Chewing Gum.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSIST
on having
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER

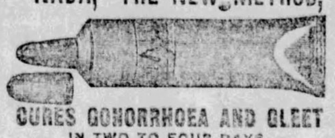
and do not let your dealer sell you any other. Pozzoni's is absolutely pure and contains no white lead or other injurious ingredients.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"NADA," THE NEW METHOD,



CURES GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS.

Our New Method of dispensing "NADA" consists of a collapsible tube with cone pointed nozzle, holding sufficient medicine to cure the worst case of Gonorrhœa. Does away with bottles and syringe. Is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and is the most effective, convenient and satisfactory remedy known. Can be carried in vest pocket and used with the utmost secrecy. *Price, One Dollar. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address,*

SANFORD SPECIFIC CO.
SOUTH BEND, - - INDIANA.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LAXA-LIVER MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to day. Laxa-Liver Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it.

A Sick Liver

Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded—PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York City.

Book of advice mailed upon application.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE
CHICAGO
TO
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

Liebig Company's
Extract of Beef.
BEST
PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST
INVALUABLE
in the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

"Footine"
Stops
Excessive
Perspiration
of the
Feet and Arm-Pits,
and Cures the Disease.
Price 50c. by Druggists.
Trade Supplied by
Walding, Kirman & Marvin,
Toledo, O.

NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 1ST CLASS DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

THE TOURIST SAFETY

Finest possible material and workmanship. Made by

COLT'S FIRE ARMS
COMPANY,
WHO NEVER DO BUT THE FINEST WORK.

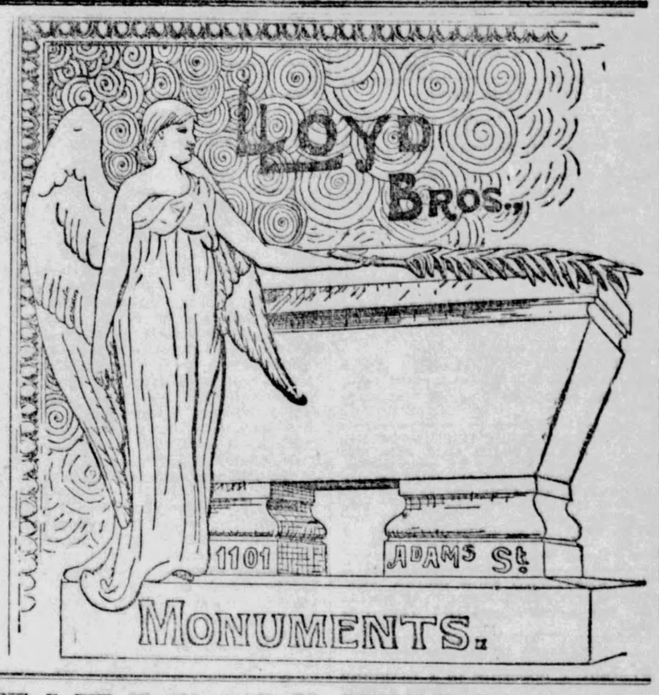
All Nuts, Screws and Bolts of hardened blured gun steel.

!!! THE !!!
CHAPMAN HARDWARE CO,
515---517 ADAMS ST.

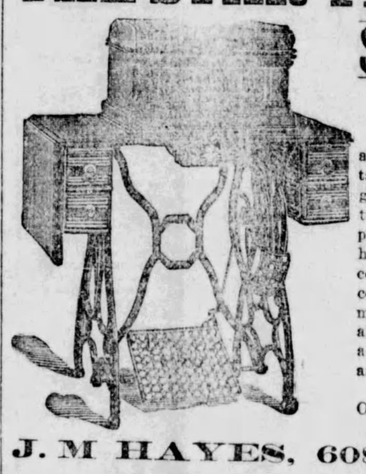
WE HAVE
3,000,000 Lbs. of Binding Twine
Patent Silver, Sisal, Standard, Standard Mixed, Standard Manilla, Manilla and Pure Manilla.

We will be well supplied with twine during harvest and can fill orders promptly at bottom prices on the market.
Write for prices.

The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.
WATER STREET.



THE STAR THAT LEADS THEM ALL



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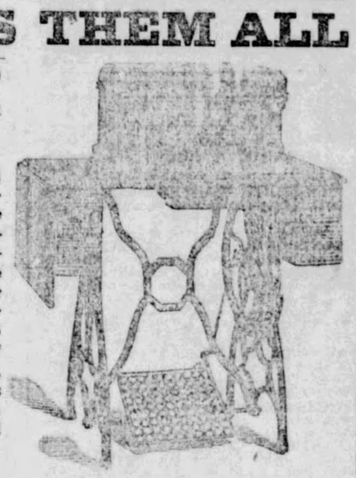

We are now prepared to furnish you a Sewing Machine which ordinarily retails for $60.00 for Twenty Dollars. We give you with this machine a manufacturer's guarantee to keep same in repair for five years free of charge. We have no agents' commissions of 50 per cent. or collecting commissions of 15 per cent. to pay, consequently are able to make the above offer. Upon receipt of above price we will ship you a machine, and if after two weeks' trial it is not as represented, money will be refunded.
We have also a fine line of Pianos and Organs at bottom prices.
For circulars and references address

J. M HAYES, 608 CHERRY ST. TOLEDO, O

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?
Thousands of Cures by our Belts are persons who have done so.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
WITH NEW ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY.

More Belts Made and Sold and More Sufferers Cured than by all other Electric Belts combined.

The Crowning Triumph in Medico-Electrical Science! It cures all diseases curable by Electricity. It is a complete battery, as used by the foremost physicians, made into a Belt, so as to be easily worn during work, or at rest. It gives soothing, prolonged currents, which can be carried to any part of the body where there is pain, and will give instant relief, as Electricity permeates the entire system with a natural, glowing heat, rejuvenating every weak organ or part of the body.

WEAK MEN

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Drains, Losses, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lame Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, or general ill health, resulting from over-taxation of brain or nerve force, abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find a speedy relief and permanent cure in this marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In your ignorance of effects or by excess, or exposure you may have wasted your system of nerve force and vitality—*called it Electricity*—and thus caused your weakness or lack of vigor. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause, and health, strength and vigor will follow at once and in a natural way. This is our plan and treatment.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

Our 200 page book "Three Classes of Men," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. It explains our plan of treatment, gives testimonials from people in all stations in life and from all parts of the country, including very many in New York City, whom we have cured, thus showing our marvelous work at home. Do not delay writing for it. It will cost you nothing and may be the means of renewing your life and health.

The Greatest Boon on Earth is Health and Vigorous Strength. It brings wealth, happiness and fruitful marriage.

PHILADELPHIA GENTLEMEN WRITE US—YOU MAY WRITE TO THEM—SEE BELOW.

The Belt Works Like a Charm.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your late favor which reminds me of my neglect in not reporting my case as you requested, but will now say that I am convinced that your belt is not only all but more than you claim it to be, for in my case it has demonstrated that it will make an old man young, and what more need be said. Your wonderful belt has in every particular worked like a charm, and I feel free to say that your inventions cannot be too highly spoken of, and I wish you could reach more of the many sufferers who are in need of honest treatment and advice as you give. Yours respectfully, JOHN DUNBAR.
With S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., cor 12th and Chestnut Sts.

An Old Man Made Young.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I should have reported to you sooner but I wanted to be satisfied beyond a doubt before doing so. I am happy to say that results are entirely satisfactory. From the use of your belt I enjoy excellent health, my appetite is good, sleep is sweet and refreshing, and am not now nervous as I was for years before taking your treatment. I think the belt one of my best friends, and no money could induce me to part with it if I could not get another. The most wonderful thing about it is that at the age of 74 I am a young man again. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish.
Yours very truly, GEO. W. BOSLER, 1129 Jackson st.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt with Improved Electric Suspensory is the greatest boon ever given to weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in the strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Write for our book at once, sent sealed, free. Address:

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 11th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892.

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand ($8,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first class to issue bonds for dredging purposes," passed March 31, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars, passed May 23, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated July 15, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Dredging Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat June-11-18-25-July-2-9

City Auditor's Office

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the Common Council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand ($30,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of raising money to purchase additional sites, build additional engine houses, and purchase equipment for the use of the fire department, made necessary by such additional or new engine houses, and pay the salaries and expenses of the increased force for one one year, passed April 18, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat June-4-11-18-25-july-2

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand ($110,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of extending the time of the payment of certain indebtedness, which from its limits of taxation, the city of Toledo is unable to pay at maturity, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, which provides for the issue of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat June-4-11-18-25-july-2

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alonzo W. Bellows, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1892, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being cause No. 33190, the undersigned, Frances E. Bellows filed her petition against said Alonzo W. Bellows, praying for divorce from him on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and for the custody of their minor child, Ethel M. Bellows, aged 8 years.

The said Alonzo W. Bellows is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six (6) weeks after the 4th day of June, A. D. 1892, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

FRANCES E. BELLOWS.
W. H. Roose, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

Theodore Schuller, residing in the village of Saranac, county of Ionia, and state of Michigan, will take notice that on the 7th day of May, 1892, Carrie Schuller filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, being cause No. 33102 on the docket of said court, praying for a divorce from said Theodore Schuller on the ground of desertion and gross neglect of duty, and for alimony, and that said case will be for hearing on or after the 21st day of June, 1892.

MOSES G. BLOCH.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

sat-may-7-14-21-28-june-4-11

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay $60 a month salary and expenses or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a sideline. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars, send stamp for reply. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago. 20jun1mo-p

WANTED — CARPENTERS, BLACKsmiths, wagon makers and good wood workers or mechanics, handy with tools, who want to earn good pay evenings, to address with stamp, Brandenburg & Co., Dayton, O.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHTS—THREE OR four first class men. Apply at once. Miami Maize Co., Nebraska avenue and 13th sts. 23june3

WANTED—BELL BOY AT HOTEL MADison. 22june3

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AT 714 MONroe street. Thos. Mulcahey. 165

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY and expenses; special inducements. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, New York. 27may-fri&sat-1m

WANTED — TINNER, OR TINNER'S helper; good wages; 1510 Front st., opposite Rolling mill. 166

BOY WANTED—AT R. E. HAMLIN'S drug store. 168

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN AS NEWS agents on railroad trains; apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania depot. 166

WANT THREE GOOD MEN TO WORK sand mines near Sylvania; inquire 1420 Huron street. 166

BARBER—WANTED BARBER AT 822 Cherry street. 165

WANTED—UNION BARBER AT ONCE—At 423 Division st. 165

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS; steady work; apply evenings before 7 and before 7 in morning, at 907 Huron st. 168

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN for housekeeper at 358 Indiana avenue. 22june3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply 319 10th street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages paid. Apply at 1608 Jefferson street. 23june3

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FROM THE country for general housework. Apply at 3336 Collingwood ave.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; none but competent help need apply. Mrs. Yost, 3330 Cherry street. 22june3

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, at once. Call at Mrs. E. S. Sumner's, Isilington street, 3rd door from Collingwood. 22june3

WANTED—GOOD DISHWASHER AND vegetable cleaner; also good girl to do dining room work, at 707 Madison street. 173

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork; two in family. Call evenings at 2236 Franklin ave. 173

WANTED—COOK FOR SMALL COUNtry hotel; good wages to woman cook who understands her business. Address or call Forest City Hotel, Forest, O. 173

WANTED—AT THE AUBRY HOUSE, A laundress and second cook, immediately. 417-419 Oak street. 22june3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 2115 Franklin avenue. 22june3

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN boarding house. Mrs. Gensline, 221 South St. Clair street. 21june6p

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DININGroom girl at the Burnett. 171

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN DO GENeral housework in a family of two; must be competent; call at 2124 Franklin ave. 171

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS at 2005 Parkwood ave. 171

WANTED—A LADY WHO IS A GOOD penman and can furnish satisfactory city references, to address lock box 517. 166

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework, 1225 Monroe, cor 13th st. 166

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GIRL TO DO housework. Inquire at 1722 Adams st. References required. 166

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must bring references; Mrs. G. M Acklin, 317 Warren st. 167

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in small family; apply at 2118 Franklin ave. 166

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 1016 Adams st. 166

WANTED—WOMAN FOR HOUSEWORK on farm; inquire at Hanner House; John George. 167

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—PARTIES DESIRing to borrow money for building houses or other purposes, and can give good mortgage security, can be accommodated by The Mutual Aid Building & Loan Company. Inquire of A. J. J. Machen, Secretary No. 310 Superior street. 26marlm

MONEY TO LAON—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 3junelm

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE TWO ROOMS, large closet, pantry and good summer kitchen; well and cistern, all in good repair, on alley in rear of 220 Floyd street. $6 month. Inquire E. A. Rood, grocer, 625 St. Clair street. 22june4

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

HOUSE FOR RENT—ON CHERRY street, between Yates and Noble, containing 9 rooms, water works, well water, etc., and everything convenient. Inquire of P. Bitz, 826 Cherry street. 21june6p

FOR RENT—UNTIL SEPT. 1, FURnished house, in excellent location; for particulars address I 93, care Bee. 20jun-tf

FOR RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—POSsession given July 1, Lagrange st., corner of Woodruff ave., containing about 13 rooms; well located for business. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co., 512 Madison st. 16jun12

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements, Nos. 1964 and 1966 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

FOR RENT — SUMMER COTTAGES— Furnished, at Huronia Beach. Address Marcus Young, Port Huron, Mich. 23maylm

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 12feb-tf

FOR RENT—HOTEL.

HOTEL—PARK HOTEL, IN CAREY, Ohio, rents for $800 per year; will sell cheap on long time, or will take good improved property for part pay. S. M. Finch & Co., Findlay, Ohio. 22june6p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PONY AND ROAD CART, cheap. Enquire E. J. Mock, between 8 and 9 p. m. 23june3

FOR SALE—A GOOD 6-OCTAVE ORgan, nearly new; also one bicycle, 58-inch wheel, nearly new, for sale on payments or cash, at 610 Monroe street, second-hand store. 22june4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE GOOD, sound horse, six years old. Inquire corner Union and Beacon, 421; will trade for a lighter horse. 22june6p

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIANO, good as new, made by Zeidler, Berlin, Germany; can be seen at 1064 Buckingham street. 22june6p

FOR SALE—WORKING TEAM, WAGON and harness; will sell cheap. Call at 1020 Page street, between Elm and Lagrange. 22june6p

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—BICYCLE—A FIRST-CLASS Lozier & Yost bicycle, for $25. Wm. Heath, 524 Cherry, near Huron st. 20jun6p

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW CHOICE settings of Brown Leghorn and Wyandotte eggs to spare; E. C. Grossenbacher, 1007 Cherry. 20jun6

FOR SALE—ONE HACK, ONE FAMILY carriage and one delivery wagon almost new; can be seen at John Spohn's paint shop, 25 Erie, bet. Monroe and Washington sts. 18jun6p

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON BATAVIA st., near Fulton; 50x200, for $1,100. This is a bargain. Chas. J. Kirschner, 512 Madison st. 16jun12

FOR SALE—150 feet on Fulton street, cor. Delaware ave. and 100 feet on Delaware ave., near Fulton, at a bargain if taken soon. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co., 512 Madison st. 16jun12

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW GRADING and sewering Carleton and Corbusier streets, in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's first addition. When completed will be some of the best residence property in the city; near the Belt and Monroe street railroads; none but first class buildings allowed on the tract. Enquire and get plats of J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. 11junelm

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 6 years old; good driver, gentle for women; can be bought cheap. Inquire at New York House. 21june6p

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COTTAGE and one or two lots, on Alva street, between M. C. R. R. and Detroit avenue, third corner beyond Cherry street cars, near Lenk's Winery, West Toledo. 21june6p

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE AND FIXtures, on Lagrange street, between Huron and Erie; invoice or bulk; can be removed from building if desired, or leased, with commodious apartments on second floor for residence. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 27maylm

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; inquire at 917 Madison st; gentlemen only. jun15tf

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room for two gentlemen; bath and all conveniences; in private family; first-class location; references. Call at 702 Walnut, corner Erie. 22june3

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT rooms, just furnished new, with bath on same floor, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. 132 Michigan street, opposite Cyclorama; gentlemen preferred. 21june6p

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURnished rooms at 322 Michigan street, opposite High School Building, at reasonable prices. 21junoe6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF DEtroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 2inov-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BUTCHER shop by a young man, to make all kinds of sausage or cut meat behind the counter; can furnish good references if required; wages not so much an object. Address I. 96, Bee office. 23june3

WANTED — TO DO HOUSEWORK, washing or ironing by the day. Address 728 Ontario street, city. 23june3

WANTED—SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in laundry. Call or address 713 Superior street. 23june3

HOUSEWORK—WANTED GIRL FOR general housework at 1917 Parkwood avenue. 174

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a good business education, a position as bookkeeper, bill clerk or general office assistant; best of references furnished. Address I. 95, care Bee. 173

WANTED—LADIES TO TRY CREAM OF Lilies for the complexion; it beautifies and freshens the skin. Sold by all druggists. Try it. 16jun12p

WANTED—TO TEND BAR BY A YOUNG married man; references. Address 624 Monroe street. 166

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING to do; will go out by the day or take it home; call or address Mrs. Allen, 558 Wisconsin st. 168

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY—dressmaking or plain sewing terms $1.00 a day; address Mrs. P. C., Box 24, or call at 56 Macomber st., Auburndale 10

WANTED—A POSITION IN SOME BUSIness by a sober young man who is willing to work; address W. L. Becker, 727 Detroit street. 166

WANTED—SITUATION—A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; wages $5 per week; call or address M. Gollager, 16 Ontario st. 168

WANTED — DRESSMAKING IN PRIvate families by an experienced dressmaker. Cuts by the S. T. Taylor system. Address I 88, Bee office. 165

MISCELLANEOUS

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15decly

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ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTIES TO charter Steamer Swansea. For all rates of excursions inquire on board of steamer, foot of Adams street. 22june6p

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GOOD PASTURE. PLENTY SHADE, plenty grass, pure artesian water constantly pumped by air motor, four miles from Toledo; good stone road to pasture; $2 a month. B. E. Bullock, corner Oak and St. Clair streets. 21june6p

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL COMBINation newspaper and notice holder; just out. Address Green & May, 509 West Lafayette street. 20jun6p

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A SINGULAR COMBAT.

The bitter animosity existing in France between the royalists and imperialists found its culmination in the restoration of Loius XVIII, and innumerable quarrels and bloody duels were the results. In Paris the two factions met more numerously at the Palais Royal than at any other given point, and here the insult, the challenge and its acceptance followed each other in rapid succession, and both parties, immediately adjourning to some convenient locality in the vicinity, not unfrequently settled the whole affair within an hour.

In this state of affairs it behooved every man of mark to be a good swordsman and a dead shot, as about the only means of prolonging his life, for if known to be inferior in the use of deadly weapons he was almost certain to be involved in a quarrel with some skillful antagonist, who would take both prife and pleasure in sending him out of existence.

Wherever dueling is fashionable, there are always more or less professed duelists —men who have trained themselves to fight with deadly weapons, who know all the nice points of advantage, and how to obtain them, who have schooled their nerves to an iron rigidity, and their features, manners and language to express a perfect confidence in their success, and who boast of glory in their individual prowess, and the number of victims they have murderously sent out of the world. Yet these same apparently bold, daring, reckless and bloody-minded men are generally cowards at heart, and have really as much fear of danger as those whose timidity is made glaringly manifest; but, like the professional gambler, they have been trained to calculate the chances for and against themselves, and seldom venture on what gives promise of a doubtful issue, so that to save yourself from the annoyance of these gentry it is only necessary to have it generally known that in an affair of honor you would be quite as likely to kill as get killed.

There were many of th's class in Paris at that day who actually made a living by dueling—they had their price, like the Italian assassins of a former period, for getting rid of persons obnoxious to their employers—though, as we have already stated, they generally took good care to know all the fighting qualities and idiosyncrasies of the proposed victim before actually closing the bargain of blood; and if they discovered too much danger in the case they readily invented such an excuse as would save both their lives and their credit, for who dare question the motives and courage of men so famous for bloody deeds? Sometimes, however, they made serious mistakes, notwithstanding all their nice calculations, and then the world became a trifle better for suddenly getting rid of a human curse.

There were others who fought for the mere love of fighting, because their combative and destructive organs would never let them rest in peace, and these were always ready for anybody and any mode, it being immaterial to them whether they were to fire at their antagonist at ten paces, cross swords with them at one, or to be tied to him for a quick settlement with dirks. Then again there were others who fought to revenge slights, both real and fancied, or to settle personal or political animosities, or because they were embittered by disappointment, or because they were tired of living and did not care to commit suicide. And, of course, in all this range of character there were many eccentricities displayed, for where dueling was so common that an ordinary meeting would scarcely be mentioned on the following day certain persons were sure to seek to make themselves remembered by some peculiarity that could not fail to be long talked of for its novelty.

Most of these duels, as we have intimated, were between partisans—between royalists and imperialists—and when they met at the Palais Royal, the great headquarters of Paris, the mode of insult was simple and easy. A saucy look, a grimace, or a smile of contempt, was frequently sufficient to draw forth a challenge; but if these failed, a jostle, a push or a tread on the foot was always certain to be a success.

One day an imperialist officer, one Captain Honitan, who was suffering from gout, was slowly hobbling along under the famous wooden gallery of the palace in question, when, being somewhat pressed by the crowd, and fearful of being injured in his suffering limb, he took a sudden step aside, and accidentally trod on the foot of an officer of the royal guard. Quick as lightning the latter, a young man of spirit and fire, seized the former by the nose and then cuffed him on both sides of the head. The face of the imperialist turned deadly pale, as he said, quite calmly and politely, evidently controlling his passion by a master effort of the will:

"I would have apologized for what was really an accident had not monsieur put it out of my power."

"I do not want an apology from such as you," was the insulting reply.

"Your name?" demanded the other.

"Lieutenant Duvais of the royal guard, at your service."

"I shall remember!" rejoined Captain Honitan as he turned to depart.

"Pray do not forget," said the lieutenant, at the same time treading heavily upon the gouty foot of the captain, and thus drawing from him an involuntary cry of pain.

Duvais then walked away with a proud and haughty air, leaving the other suffering fearfully from pain and rage. As soon as he could extricate himself from the crowd the captain called for a carriage and was quickly driven out of sight.

For a whole week Lieutenant Duvais remained in momentary expectation of a challenge from the man he had so grossly insulted, but none came. Another week passed away and the imperialist was not heard from.

"He is a coward, and unworthy of my notice," said the dashing young officer, with a proud smile of contempt.

"Why, what could you expect of a man who doubtless disgraced himself at Waterloo?" rejoined one of his brother officers, with a sneer.

"Bah! this comes of plebeian blood, Henri!"

Months passed away, and Henri Duvais, who was the youngest son of an ancient and honorable family of cavaliers, was promoted to a constancy. He had fought two duels since his insult to Capt. Honitan, but still nothing had been heard of that officer, and the little affair was nearly forgotten, or remembered only as a smacher jest. More months passed, and Capt. Duvais, affianced to a beautiful lady of rank, began to prepare for his wedding.

The morning of the intended wedding-day arrived, and Capt. Henri Duvais rose early to prepare for nuptials that were to make him the happiest man in Paris. While engaged at his toilet a servant announced a visitor—a stranger.

"I am engaged and can see no one now," was the reply.

"I beg your pardon, Monsieur le Capitaine," said the voice of the stranger, who had followed on the heels of the servant; "but I know you will see me."

"And who are you, sir, and why this intrusion?" demanded the young officer in an imperious tone, as he coldly ran his eye over the person of a middle-aged man in plain citizen's dress.

"I am Captain Honitan, formerly of the imperial guard, at your service."

"Well, sir."

"Monsieur le Capitaine seems not to know me; but yet monsieur may have the happiness to remember the pleasue he once had in pulling the nose, boxing the ears, and treading on the foot of a quiet-looking gentleman, under the gallery of the Palais Royal, some twelve months since."

This was said with the most freezing politeness; but there was something awfully wicked in the old gray eye of the speaker, as it all the time rested quietly and steadily upon the other.

"Ha!" said Duvais, flushing to the temples. "I know you now; but to save your reputation you should have come sooner."

"My reputation, fortunately, was not in the keeping of a rather forward boy," returned the other, with a grim smile and mocking bow. "I have come at last to ask the pleasure of M. le Capitaine Henri Duvais to a little quiet walk, thinking the beautiful bride-elect might be pleased to hear of the prowess of her lover on his wedding day."

Duvais bit his lips.

"I think," he said, "I should be justified in putting you off for the present; but I will not balk your kind intentions. We need not go far, nor wait long. Here are small swords and 20 paces hence is the garden."

"M. le Capitaine is so obliging," bowed the other. "Perhaps they had who said monsieur was a coward and would not fight."

"You shall see!" cried the young royalist, almost bursting with suppressed passion. "Coward or no coward, I have sent your betters to the devil and you shall soon follow."

In less than ten minutes the two antagonists were in the garden and their swords crossed. Honitan was perfectly cool and self-possessed, but Duvais was almost blind with rage. The latter was accounted the best swordsman in the corps, and there were the fewest number that could cope with him, which was one cause of his overbearing insolence; but in less than a minute he discovered to his horror that he was a mere child in the hands of his antagonist, who seemed rather disposed to play with him than fight. In the course of five minutes, however, he received a disabling wound, and then like lightning the blade of the other flashed close before his eyes and severed his nose close to his face.

"M. le Capitaine did me the honor to pull my nose; I have done myself the honor to cut off his. Good-day, captain. I will send your servant to look after you. When you are well I will call again. My compliments to the bride—and how does she like your beauty?"

This affair created a great sensation in the upper circles of Pairs. The wedding of course, did not come off at the appointed day, and subsequently the lady declined to marry a man whose features were so terribly disfigured.

From his sudden disappearance on the morning of the duel, nothing was seen or heard of Captain Honitan till his adversry had so far recovered as to be again abroad, when, at a like early hour in the day he suddenly reappeared.

"I have been expecting you," said Captain Duvais when they again met.

"M. le Captaine does me too much honor. I hope my visits do not prove troublesome."

"Follow me," returned Duvais, keeping himself fearfully calm.

He conducted his visitor into an empty hall and produced a pair of pistols. Handing one to his enemy, he requested him to load it while he proceeded to charge the other.

"You are more than a match for me with swords," he said, "and so we will try these. It is my wish that one of us may not quit this hall alive. We will take our places and fire at the word."

"And Monsieur le Capitaine shall give the word," replied Honitan, with the most perfect sang froid.

At the first fire the imperialist received a flesh wound in the shoulder and the royalist lost a portion of his right ear.

"Monsieur le Capitaine did me the honor to box my right ear," said Honitan, coolly; "have done myself the honor to shoot off his."

In a couple of minutes the pistols were again loaded, and the foes in their respective places. This time Captain Honitan received a wound in the neck, not necessarily mortal, and Captain Duvais lost a portion of his left ear.

The imperialist coolly repeated his taunting words.

As they were taking their positions for the third fire Captain Honitan remarked, with bitter emphasis

"Now, then, Monsieur le Capitaine, I will remember the fool!"

Both pistols cracked together at the word, and both antagonists fell back dead —the one shot through the heart, the other through the brain.

So terminated this singular combat, the closing scenes of which were reported by a servant who saw and heard all.

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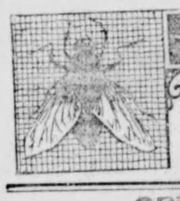

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* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n...	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
B